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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,382—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1898.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	13th Aug.
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	20th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7563	E. H. Gordon	27th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	10th ,,
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	17th ,,
*M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	24th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	1st Oct.
*M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	8th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	15th ,,
*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	22nd ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	29th ,,

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked *M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th July, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Sept. 1898.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Oct. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	12th Sept. 1898.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,260	12th Oct. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 980	Rs. 675
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	21st Aug.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 9th, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
D. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000	16th Aug. 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 14th August, 1898.

For Freight and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 19, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	30th Aug. 1898.
SALAZIE	4,255	C. Seiller	27th Sep. 1898.
LAOS	6,000	Blandin	25th Oct. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
NATAL	4,074	Remes	25th Aug.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms 75 per year. Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 12th Aug., 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 16th August, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 18th August, calling at Karrachi, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th September, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 25th Aug., calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about 26th Aug., calling at Karachi, Mombasa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 13th August, 1898.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

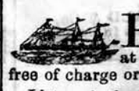
PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SETOS	1,746	Jacobs	2nd Sep.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON
ALGOA BAY
CAPE TOWN
MADEIRA
and
SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 5th Aug., 1898.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning viâ Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. LANDAURA 3,308, tons for Singapore and Australia due to leave about 30th August.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th August, 1898. Agents.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principle under Personal supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

BICYCLES.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., LD., have been appointed Agents for the Celebrated

ROVER CYCLES

Manufactured at the Meteor Works, West Orchard, Coventry, late J. K. Starley & Co., Ld.

The following are stocked, and are UP TO DATE in every respect, and are all fitted with Welsh Dunlop Non-slipping Tropical Tyres.

	Weight.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Gentleman's Rover	32 lbs.	420 0	467 0
Do. Light Roadster	32 lbs.	420 0	467 0
Do. Imperial Road Racer	24½ lbs.	410 0	456 0
Do. New Popular	36 lbs.	300 0	334 0
Lady's Imperial Rover	30 lbs.	420 0	467 0
Do. Popular	32 lbs.	320 0	356 0

Cycle Lamps, Bells, and other Sundries kept.

A LARGE STOCK.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

KEMP & CO.'S NEW PRICE LIST

ACCORDING TO THE

NEW BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA 1898.

OUR NEW DRUG LIST (just published) shows at a GLANCE the ALTERATIONS, ADDITIONS and PRINCIPAL CHANGES of the above Pharmacopœia.

FREE ON APPLICATION TO THE PROFESSION.

N.B.—We can supply the preparations of the New Pharmacopœia.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS

ARE

"THE BEST."

By order of the board of PUBLIC OPINION,

TO BE HAD FROM ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Mc DOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR AUGUST, 1898.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAP IC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS FOR STEWING.

	Per lb. Rs. a.
French Plums	0 10
Californian Apricots	0 11
,, Silver Plums	0 10

These Fruits are delicious served with Custard or Blanc Mange.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

LADY CYCLISTS should inspect the SWIFT before buying elsewhere. Splendid value.—W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MESSRS. CAVANAGH & MARTIN, the well-known Australian Horse Importers, will ARRIVE with a BATCH of WALERS on or about the 12th inst.

The Lot which consists of CHARGERS, HUNTERS, HACKS & PONIES will be stabled in our BYCULLA STABLES, 223, Bellasis Road, where inspection is invited.

R. SCOTT & Co., H.R.C.V.S.

NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable at 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed Misbari and Co.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

THE LEADING CYCLE FORTY THOUSAND

PREMIERS were built and sold by the Premier Cycle Company, Limited, in 1897, and the DEMAND for them far EXCEEDS that for any other Cycle in the World.

REPUTATION PREMIER. NAME PREMIER. BICYCLES PREMIER.

THE following 1898 MODELS are Stocked and can be had for cash, or on the Instalment System.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. 12 instalments. Rs. a.	
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo"	250 0	23 0	per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo"	275 0	25 0	do.
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300 0	27 12	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330 0	30 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330 0	30 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410 0	38 0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410 0	38 0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450 0	41 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450 0	41 8	do.
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450 0	41 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410 0	38 0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330 0	30 8	do.
The Girls' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "N"	275 0	25 0	do.
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250 0	23 0	do.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia ,,	50	,,	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY,

				Cash, Rs. a.
These can be recommended as good smokes :—				
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of	50	with rings	per box	11 0
Non Plus Ultra	do. 50	do.	,,	9 0
Isabels	do. 50	do.	,,	7 8
Exquisitas	do. 50	do.	,,	7 0
Princessas (small size)	do. 50	do.	,,	5 0
Little Devils	do. 50	do.	,,	3 0
Club Londres	do. 100	do.	,,	7 0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do. 100		,,	6 0
Habano 1A (extra large size)	100		,,	6 8
Habano 2A	do. 100		,,	4 8
Cartado 1A	do. 100		,,	6 8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers

,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,

Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,

PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,

RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY INSTITUTE, PAREL.

A DANCE

Will be held in the above at Parel,

COMMENCING at 9-30 P.M.,

TO-NIGHT.

TICKETS Re. 1, Gentleman and two Ladies.

W. J. CLARK,
Hon. Secy.

COMPAGNIE HAVRAISE.

PENINSULAIRE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEAR.

THE very fine, FULL POWERED and FAST Steamers,

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing.
VILLE DE PARIS	3497	Ceccaldi	Aug. 18th
VILLE DE METZ	3297	Richard	Sept. 15th

FOR DUNKIRK AND HAVRE DIRECT.

FIRST SALOON, Fare ..... Rs. 375.
SECOND " " ..... " 210.

To be followed by other vessels.

All Cabins on the UPPER DECK,

CUISINE A LA FANCAISE.

For Freight and Passage apply—

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

POONA RACES 1898.

SECOND ENTRIES CLOSE 15th AUGUST 1898.

CECIL GRAY,
Sec., W. I. T. C.

CEYLON HAND-MADE WASHING LACE.

BEST QUALITY and different kinds. Moderate Prices. Always in Stock. Apply to—J. D. S. W. JAYASURIYA and BROS. Late of J. P. J. DeSILVA and Co., Ceylon Manufacturing Jewellers and Washing Lace Merchants, No. 2, Brigade Road, Bangalore.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,

HAVE JUST ISSUED THEIR NEW

GENERAL CATALOGUE,

which contains a complete list of all their Departments.

POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE BROACH CITY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No 2, Dean lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of August 1898, at 2 P. M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1898.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th day of August to the 24th day of August 1898, both days inclusive.

By order of the board,

MOWJEE NARANDAS & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers,
Broach City Press Company, Limited.

Bombay, 30th July 1898.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IN ACCORDANCE with the terms of the following requisition signed by FOUR MEMBERS of the Standing Committee, received by the President, a MEETING of URGENCY will be held in the Municipal Office on TUESDAY, the 16th August 1898, at 4 P. M., to consider the Resolution of the Standing Committee No 4335, dated the 11th August 1898, on the subject of certain modified loan proposals received from the Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, 11th August 1898.

To—The President,
MUNICIPAL CORPORATION
of the City of Bombay.

Sir,—WE the UNDERSIGNED FOUR MEMBERS of the Standing Committee, under Section 35 (b) of the Municipal Act, request you to call a URGENCY MEETING of the Corporation for TUESDAY the 16th instant at 4 P. M. to consider the Resolution of the Standing Committee No. 4335 dated the 11th August 1898.

We have, etc.,

IBRAHIM RHIMTOOLA,
N. N. KATRAK,
ISMAIL JAN MAHOMED,
R. H. VINCENT.

By order of the President,
M. N. WADIA,
Acting Municipal Secretary.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Office, 11th August 1898.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 407 OF 1896.

DHUNBAIJEE, widow of COOVERJI DORABJI DOCTOR, Parsi, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

versus.

DOSSABHOY COOVERJI DOCTOR, Parsi, residing at Bandora, without the Fort of Bombay..Defendant..

WHEREAS in pursuance of a WARRANT of SALE of immovable property dated 19th day of July 1898 the sheriff has been directed to SELL all the right title and interest of the Defendant abovenamed in the following property at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed.

All that piece of parcel of land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Girgaum Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-six square yards or thereabout, registered in the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2?, new No. 195, old survey No. 11 and new survey No. 111 and by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 2057 and street Nos. 169, 167 and bounded on or towards the north by the sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Ardeshir Gatliwalla, on or towards the south by another compartment of the Plaintiff's property, on or towards the east by the sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Rustomji Framji Confectioner and on or towards the west by the said Girgaum Road and which said premises is now and for some time past have been in the possession of the plaintiff and her tenants.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 29th day of August 1898 lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges—Dated this 6th day of August 1898.

A. K. OLIVER,
Assistant Commissioner.

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Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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The Agent does not bind himself to accept to highest or any Tender.

By Order,
L. DESMAZURES,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Rangoon, 28th July, 1898.

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

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GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF
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THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
No. 29, Church Gate Street, Fort.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE, the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 3d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

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No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

1 ebonized square piano by Richard Lipp, in good order.
1 semi grand piano by John Broadwood.
Household furniture, such as sofas, cushioned chairs, meat-safe, tables, teapoy, cupboards dressing and wash-hand tables, cottage piano, organ, iron safe, etc.
30 cases condensed milk.

AT 2. P. M.

1 new single harness of superior American make.
1 victoria with grey horse and harness.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 handsome glass-fronted brougham.
1 dogcart with hood.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF Valuable landed property at New Sonapore Road, otherwise called Lohar Street, close to the New Parsi Fire Temple at Dhobie Talao.

On SATURDAY the 20th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Gabaldas Dayabhai the Transferee of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Manockji Nowroji Sanaporia alias Javeri in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indentures of mortgage and further charge dated the 16th day of July 1889 and 28th day of January 1895 respectively and made between the said Manockji Nowroji Sanaporia alias Javeri of the one part and Nundkore alias Jadav wife of Dayabhai Rangildass of the other part the following landed property, viz. :—

All that piece of land with the tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the south side of New Sonapore Road in the Island and Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 135 and six-ninths square yards or 148 and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts as described in the bill, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1148, No. 6975, old survey No. 1224 and new survey No. 8257 assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 2908 and street No. 330-332 and bounded on the West by the property of Framjee Sorabjee Wadia, on the East by the property of Cursetjee Rustomjee Karapesina, on the north by the said New Sonapore Road and on the south by the property of Hormusjee Shapurjee Javeri and which premises are now in the occupation of the said MANEKJEE NOWROJEE JAVERI and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Munsookhlal Damodar and Jamsetjee, Solicitors or to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 21st inst., at 1

BANKS.

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PAID UP CAPIAL ..... „ 9,000 000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 6,660,000

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ESTABLISHED 1863.

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RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

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Acting Manager.

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BY JOHN O'NEILL.

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"It is a remarkable work ; the fruit of several years resourceful and c rious research into the origin of the religions which have come down to us from the night of time."—"Bombay Gazette."

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 40m. Sun sets, 6h. 29m. High water 8-48m., 7-48a. Low water, 1-9m., 2-35a.

P. and O. s. s. Caledonia, with English mails of 29th ult., due to arrive at daylight.

Dance G. I. P. Railway Institute, Parel.

Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p m.

FAIR.—The annual Gowalia Agiaras Fair takes place to-day in the Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.

THE ACCOUNTANCY INSTITUTION.—A gathering of the above Institution will be held on Saturday at 5 p.m. Mr. C. E. Ross, Examiner of Accounts Government of India P. W. D. Presiding.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Tuticoren and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 P.M., on Sunday the 14th.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Ballarat, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 A.M., on Tuesday the 16th instant.

ALLEGED INDIGNITY TO A DEAD CHILD.—The mother, in which Mr. Framji Dhanjibhoy Postwalla charges Dr. K. N. Bahadurji with offering indignity to his dead child and in which a notice has been issued against Dr. Bahadurji to show cause why a process should not be issued against him, has been postponed to the 26th instant by consent of the parties.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A MEHTA.—Balkrishna Sumaji, a tailor, having his place of business at Frere Road, has reported to the police that on the 8th instant he handed to his metha five currency notes for Rs. 100 each to be placed in a safe. On the safe being opened on the following morning, the complainant found one of the notes gone as also a note for Rs. 10. The Mehta has since been missing.

BHOWNUGAR NEWS.—Wadhwan is the place in Kathiawar where, the "Gokal ashthami" fair is held at its best, every year and lasts for three days. This year people come down from different parts, to the number of about 5,000. There were tents accupied by conjurers and the like. There were also numerous stalls erected at short distances by confectioners and vendors of cheap German articles, who, made a lucrative business. Merry-go-rounds were also to be seen in several places. The maidan in short was a surging mass of humanity.—The weather shows unmistakeable signs of rain during three or four days but rain does not come down. The total fall to date is but 22m. 63cts.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, band master, commencing at 5-45 p. m., (weather permitting) :—

March ..... Prodana Novesta..... Smetana
Overture ..... Die Irrfahrt Um's Gluck ..... Suppe
Reminiscences of..... The Valley ..... Meyer Lutz
Valse ..... Estudiantina ..... Waldteufel
Fantasia ..... A Pastoral Scene..... Hume
Polka ..... Off We Go ..... Coote

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at Thakhoredwar Road, touching the death of Luximon Makund, aged fifty-five years, lately a cashier employed in the G. I. P. Railway Company and residing with his family at Thuswady, a lane abutting on the Thakoredwar Road. The deceased retired from the service during the last week on account of hernia, from which he had been suffering for a very long time and which occasionally gave him much trouble. On Tuesday night the pain was so severe that he could not sleep. On Wednesday night about 10 o'clock he retired to bed after having had his meal, and about 5 o'clock on the following morning his wife missed him from the bed and found the door of the room fastened from the outside. She called out to the neighbours, who opened the door and a search was made for the missing man. About an hour and a half after a policeman while taking his rounds along the Thakoredwar Road, noticed the dead body of the deceased floating on the surface of the water in one of the public wells. The body was removed out of the well and was subsequently identified by his wife as that of her husband Luximon. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON A HINDU.—Atmaram Yesso, a Hindu boiler maker, residing at Old Nagpada, was on Wednesday evening returning home from a pan shop and while at a short distance from his house, he was set upon by four of his caste fellows, who belaboured him with sticks causing severe contused wounds about the head, face, neck and several abrasions with a depressed fracture of the skull. The police appeared on the scene and arrested two of the assailants, the others making their escape good. The injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the house surgeon, after examining the wounds, thought it advisable to have the man's dying declaration taken down. Mr. S. B. Spencer the Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate was immediately summoned to attend the hospital. Mr. Spencer arrived and recorded the complainant's statement, in the presence of the two accused who were identified by the complainant. The cause of the assault was alleged to be due to a quarrel that had arisen during the early part of the day between complainant and two of his assailants at Chowpatty, where he and a gang of his caste fellows had gone in connection with the Gokal Astami Festival. The two accused Jainoo Govind and Nowji Balia were yesterday placed by Inspector Mynn before Mr. S. B. Spencer, on a charge of causing grievous hurt to the complainant. The case was remanded pending the arrests of the other accused.

HONOUR TO A RAO BAHADUR.

ON Sunday the 7th instant, a large meeting of the leading members of the Telegu Community and other influential gentlemen was held in the Telegu Hall at Kamathipura, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to entertain Rao Bahadur Ellapa Balaram, J. P. for his commendable deeds during the last plague. Amongst those present, were Messrs. Shamrao Vithal, Shamrao M. Rele, M. B. Chowbul and N. M. Samarths, Vakils of the High Court ; also Messrs. Mantre, Prabhakar, Chawan, Kher and Nalvo, and Messrs. Madhavrao P. Barve, Sonderrao D. Khote, E. R. Khote, D. R. Khote, Krishnarao Ramchandra, K. A. Tarkhad, Bhasker R. Date, Narsingrao Syboo, Manaji Rajugee, Raju Babaji, Sumbhaji Mulloo, Dhondiba Hunmantrao Patel, Mulloo L. Jilkar, and many others.

The chair was occupied by Mr. Shamrao Vithal, who, in his opening remarks recapitulated the many charitable deeds of Rao Bahadur Ellapa. Although he knew from personal experience during the last 18 years of the Rao Bahadur's generous and benevolent disposition, his recent activity in maintaining the Telegu Hospital, and erecting the segregation camps at a time when they were most needed, ought he thought to convince the public in general, and the Telegu community in particular, that the Rao Bahadur possesses the virtue of charity in its true sense and he (the chairman) would be rejoiced to see that the services of the Rao Bahadur were suitably recognised.

In moving the first resolution Mr. Narsingrao Syboo enumerated the Rao Bahadur's various acts of kindness to the Telegu community. He referred to the manner in which he came forward with a free generous hand, and asked the managers to spend money for providing the sick at the hospital with all comforts and with shelter, food, and clothing, and there was not a day when the Rao Bahadur was not seen in the locality, enquiring after the sick about their needs and comforts regardless of his own safety.

Dr. Chawan, being medical officer in charge of the hospital, corroborated what Mr. Narsingrao said; and bore testimony as to how the lives of the poor were saved, and those who were cured were not allowed to go home without being clad and paid for their immediate wants.

Mr. Shamrao M. Rele said he knew Rao Bahadur Ellapa Balaram for upwards of a quarter of a century, and from his personal knowledge he would say that the Rao Bahadur was gifted with a passion for generous deeds, and he was ready to extend his hand of good fellowship when required. He has been relieving the distress of the poor in a quite and unassuming manner, and from his recent activity during the dire calamity of plague, if any person deserved recognition and honour he could safely point out the Rao Bahadur.

A committee was then appointed to prepare an address and to entertain the Rao Bahadur in a suitable manner.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 8th August, 1898 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1898-99.....	16,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1898 to 6th August, 1898.....	6,836,800
Balance to be remitted from 7th August 1898 to 31st March 1899	9,163,200

TEN THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM MAY BE EARNED at too great a sacrifice, if we ruin our health and happiness during its accumulation. Although money is a necessary article to possess in order to obtain the means of existence, it cannot purchase love, friendship, or immunity from the dangers and pangs of disease. The millionaire has often envied the toiling labourer his hearty appetite and sturdy health, and would gladly have sacrificed a large amount of his wealth in exchange for these blessings. Holloway's Pills, however, can give health to the most delicate. They are the precious key which can open the door leading to the smiling valley of health. They purify the system and give the essentials of strength for the blood.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

DISPUTED TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN A BOOKMAKER AND HIS FRIEND.

ELLEN ATKINS VS. EDWARD C. O'BRIEN.

THE plaintiff, a widow, who kept a boarding and lodging house at Byculla, where the defendant boarded and lodged for about six years, prayed judgment for the sum of Rs. 3,219-1-0 and interest on Rs. 2,500 at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum from 14th June, 1898, till judgment. Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. O'Brien's cross-examination by Mr. Raikes was continued.

Mr. Raikes referred to certain questions he had put regarding Mr. O'Brien having been warned off the Calcutta or Simla turf, and his denial of it.

Mr. Krikpatrick, asked for his lordship's ruling on the point whether, in a money transaction like this, Mr. O'Brien's past turf career in every department was to be raked up against him.

Mr. Raikes, citing the Civil Procedure Code, said he was p rfectly within his rights in putting the questions to show that Mr. O'Brien had committed frauds on previous occasions similar to the one he had tried to practise in this case.

His lordship said he held the questions to be relevant so far as they bore on the man's character.

Mr. Raikes said he would produce a letter in which Mr. O'Brien admitted having committed the fraud for which he was warned off the turf.

Mr. O'Brien admitted two letters shewn him by Mr. Raikes as having been written by him. He said his books were called for by the Calcutta turf stewards in regard to his betting on two horses, but he was not charged with making a ring with the jockeys or bribing them.

Mr. Raikes offered to put in two telegrams from Simla, published in the Bombay morning dailies relating to Mr. O'Brien's affair, but his lordship disallowed them.

Mr. Raikes read extracts from witness's letters, but witness denied that they amounted to an admission of bribing the jockeys. He denied having ever bribed any of the jockeys.

Mr. Kirkpatrick brought to his lordship's notice the fact that the plaintiff's solicitors had, without the consent of the defendant and with an order of the court, obtained a copy of Mr. O'Brien's private account from Messrs. King, King and Co.

His lordship : Very well.

Mr. O'Brien, in further cross-examination, said he left the plaintiff's house in November or December 1897. He did not leave it in June and go and live in Temple Bar Hotel. It might have been in June ; he was not sure. He was living in an hotel when he wrote his letter of 12th September 1897. Mrs. Atkins statement that she borrowed Rs. 6,000 from Purshotum Munjee was false. Witness had a faint recollection of Purshotum Munjee. (Is shown on entry in a Bank book.) Witness says he must have borrowed the Rs. 4,000 from Purshotum Munjee, and must have paid it back to him. Witness did not think it likely that Mrs. Atkins borrowed this amount for him from Purshotum Munjee on deposit of her title deeds.

Witness was cross-examined at considerable length with regard to items in the accounts between him and Mrs. Atkins.

In answer to his lordship, witness said he was willing to pay the interest paid by Mrs. Atkins to the Bank up to a certain date.

To Mr. Raikes : I have always borne the name of Mr. O'Brien. I have never been a soldier in the Army. I came out as an assistant to the firm of Wallace and Company ten years ago. I never was Guard in the East Indian Railway and never went by the name of E. C. Pastal.

Re-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick : I am an Irishman and have always borne the name of O'Brien. I followed the profession of a bookmaker about seven years. That is a profession followed by a considerable body of men, more in England than in India. Stewards on the race course keep a certain supervision over betting, and when they enquire into any transgression on the turf, they are the authorites to decide in any racing matter. At the Simla race course there was some enquiry as to what owners had bet on the horses ; and the book makers books even called for. On the second day of the races, I called for a meeting of the steward's. This bundle contains seven letters all addressed to Mrs. Atkins, in some of which I called her "my loving Fanny," "my sweet sunshine." Mr. Atkins was living at the time. Mr. Atkins never objected to such expressions. I did not authorise Messrs. King King and Co. to supply my private account to the other side.

Mr. Raikes : We served a subpœna upon them to produce the account.

Mr. Kirkpatrick : I say they have no authority to get the private account, and keep it to themselves.

Mr. Raikes : King, King and Co. declined to show us the account until we subpœned them ; and the account has been kept here in charge of their man.

His lordship : It was improper for King King and Co. to have handed over a private account to the other side.

Mr. Raikes : It was handed to Mr. Leslie Crawford, and we looked over it to see if there was anything important, and the account remained with the clerk in court.

Mr. Kirkpatrick : It was made over to the wrong party, and we have now a right to look at it.

His lordship directed that it should be handed back to the clerk who brought it.

Witness to Mr. Kirkpatrick : I am indifferent as to which way I get the Rs. 2,500, either as a loan to Mrs. Atkins or balance on the account.

Rustomjee Framjee, a clerk in the office of King King and Co., said the cheque put into his hands was paid by King King and Co. on the 2nd May 1895 to Mr. O'Brien. Witness had brought a copy of Mr. O'Brien's account from the books.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in addressing the court for the defendent, said Mrs. Atkins had been very ill-advised in bringing this suit. A good deal of mud had been thrown, but the learned counsel trusted it would not obscure the real issue in the case. That issue was a small one, namely whether she owed Mr. O'Brien Rs. 2,500 or not, and one or two small sums. Her reply to the defendant's claim was that he was a bookmaker, who had been tarred off the turf ; and that his claim, therefore, could not stand. Never before was such a poor defence raised in a suit. Mrs. Atkins had been very ill advised in producing the bundle of letters she had brought into court ; and had the learned counsel thought fit to cross examine her upon some of the matters mentioned therein, he felt Mrs. Atkins would have come out very badly indeed. But the learned counsel said he forbore from cross-examining Mrs. Atkins from a sense of delicacy for her honor ; his lordship had the letters before him, and he would be able to Judge whether the plaintiff or the defendant had the better character of the two. This was similar to the case of a mortgagee who has realised the mortgage.

His lordship said the other side contended that she had not realised the mortgage ; and the court said it would not go into the question in this suit.

Mr. Kirkpatrick submitted that the defendant's counter claim was really Rs. 4,300, and not merely Rs. 2,500. Mr. Pease, as the plaintiffs attorney, had retained Rs. 2,500 ; and so it was a payment to the plaintiff only.

His lordshsp remarked that he had stated days ago that a separate suit should be filed for the counter-claim.

At this stage the court adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 12.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE, and the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE STRACHEY.

For Judgment.

974-611-97—Nanu and H. Nanoji Manockji Wadia vs Perozbai widow and other—Nanu and H and Little and Co

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE, and the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE B TYABJI.

For Judgment.

972-389-93—Hiralal M and M—Surajmul Ramsukhdas and others vs Purshotuml

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1. BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.
2. INDIA.
3. THE DOMINION.
4. NEWFOUNDLAND, AND FRANCE.
5. THE COMMONWEALTH (AUSTRALIA.)
6. NEW ZEALAND.
7. AFRICA.
8. THE CROWN COLONIES.
9. ON IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

The Second article will appear in

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11.

At yesterday's allotments of Indian Council Bills there were Rs. 18,30,000 to Calcutta, Rs. 4,30,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 2,40,000 to Madras, at 1s. 3 7-8d., 22 per cent. of the tenders whereat were accepted. An extra allotment was made of Rs. 10,000 of Bills to Madras at 1s. 3 15-16d. It was announced that Rs. 25,00,000 will be allotted next week. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 11-16d.

Consols advanced 1-8 per cent. yesterday in London, to 110 13-16. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 113 1-2, Rupee Securities at £62 7-8, and French Rentes at 103 1-2. Paris Exchange on London was 1 centime higher, at 25·24 1-2 fcs. Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower, at 27 5-16d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was 1-2 cent. more in value, at 59 3-4 cents. per oz., while demand Exchange on London was unchanged at 4·85 1-4 dollars.

White Karachi wheat was quoted yesterday at 28 1-2s., August-September shipment, to Hull, business done via the Canal; and Red Karachi wheat at 27 1-2s. same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal.

The Agricultural Bureau Monthly Report issued in Washington yesterday stated that the average condition of the crop in 11 Cotton States was 91·2 per cent.

Spot Mid.-Americans further advanced 1-32d. in the Liverpool Cotton Market, to 3 17-32d. per lb.; and American arrivals were 1-64d. higher for August-September delivery, and 1-32d. for September-October, at 3 25-64d. and 3 3-8d. per lb., respectively. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 3,000 bales. The market closed firm, Surats dull. Arrivals steady. The Manchester Market was steady.

In New York ready Mid.-Uplands declined 1-16 cent, to 6 1-16 cents per lb; September and December Futures were both 8 points lower, at 5·82 and 5·94 cents per lb., respectively. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Week's Receipts	10,000	4,000	5,000
" " to U. Kingdom	23,000	2,000	9,000
" " Continent	8,000	1,000	4,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	8,491,000	6,610,000	5,170,000
" exports to U. K. do.	4,783,000	3,002,000	2,246,000
" " to Continent do.	5,318,000	2,851,000	2,242,000
" Stock in the Ports	240,000	87,000	144,000

Total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 5th inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Total supply of all kinds	2,040,000	1,142,030	1,481,830
" " Surats	122,000	132,470	211,760

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Stock in Liverpool	909,000	609,960	625,330
" London	8,000	5,530	11,000
American Afloat	40,000	4,000	21,000
East Indian	5,000	5,500	3,000
Total...	957,000	684,960	660,330
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 15-32d.	4 5-16d.	4 15-16d.
" Good Dhollerahs	3 1-4d.	3 19-32d.	3 15-32d.
" Bhownuggar	.....	.....	.....
Difference	7-32d.	23-32d.	1 15-32d

In our local cotton market prices have to-day further fallen off to the extent of Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy for old, and Rs. 2 for new stuff. Exporters bought 100 bales Poolgaum, at Rs. 141 1-2; 200 Dhollera, at Rs. 139; 100 Bhownagger, at Rs. 143; and 100 Bengal, at Rs. 136. The Mills purchased 100 bales each of Khandwa, Pachora, and Chandoor, at Rs. 139, Rs. 132 1-2, and Rs. 137, respectively; and 200 Wadawan, at Rs. 140.

The advices received this morning from the cotton-growing area were of a favourable tenor throughout, though little or no more rain had fallen since the beginning of the week, the most registered being 42 cents at Sholapur. The cotton plants were flourishing all through the districts, and the crops were all doing well.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	395	bales.
Linseed	3,253	cwts.
Rapeseed	5,184	"
Gingellyseed	718	"
Popyseed	1,783	"
Castorseed	807	"
Rice	2,464	"

FREIGHTS are a steady market. Lines for Dunkirk and Antwerp have been done at 18s. to 18s. 6d, per. ton, for August shipment, and for Havre and Antwerp at 19s. 6d.

EXCHANGE.—Rates have been quiet at 1s. 3 27-32d for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d. for three months' sight Credits, from which level they declined 1-32d., all round, during the day, but improved later on, and 1s. 3 27-32d. was again procurable for bank Wire and Demand. A few merchants' Bills were reported, and the Bazaar bought some forward Wire, but there was not much business otherwise, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 27-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 27-32d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d. "
Francs	1·08

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are strong at 95 1-2 for 3 1-2 per cents, for Cash, and 95 3-8 for the Settlement; for Threes 87, nominal, is quoted.

SHARES.—Prices show a downward tendency, China, David and Queen Mills being Rs. 5 lower, and Standard Rs. 25. Oriental Life office are Rs. 5 lower; and Port Canning are Rs. 5 higher.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 30-32
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	110 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 7-8
Bar Silver	27 5-16.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha, arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant, arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, this morning.

SINGAPORE, AUG. 11.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mazagon (extra) left here for Bombay, yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, AUG. 11.

Oriental steamer Austral from Austria and M. M. steamer Oceania from China arrived.

The N. Y. K. steamer Idzumi Maru, arrived a Kobe, on the 11th instant.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 6th August, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	30,00,000	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 19,82,213 13 2			
Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 18,46,139 8 8	38,28,353	5	10
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	23,29,922	8	4
Bank Post Bills, etc.	7,940	1	5
Sundries	6 22 730	7	3
Total	367,88,946	1	10
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	26,22,551	9	0
Other authorised Investments	11,66,524	6	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	71,17,653	12	9
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	53,69,143	14	10
Bills discounted and purchased	2,80,070	8	4
Balances with other Banks	15,88,834	7	11
Bullion	9,807	8	11
Dead stock	7,91,699	15	4
Stamps	13,315	14	8
Sundries	61,284	11	10
	215,20,991	13	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	122,67,954	9	3
Total	367,88,946	6	10

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 6th August, 1898:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total — Corresponding week of last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	1,23,456	2,57,796	5,791	3,87,043
	—	—	—	4,51,008
Decrease				Rs. 63,965

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOOKEY—August 2, at Dunga Gali, the wife of Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Bookey, I M S, of a daughter.

HEPPER—July 30, at "The Priory," Mussoorie, the wife of Lieutenant H A Lawless Hepper, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

NICOLLS—August 3, at Tharmah, Tirhoot, the wife of R W Nicolls of a daughter.

SCOTT—August 4, at Hyderabad, Sindh, the wife of Sub-Conductor J Scott, Sub-Engineer, Shadipalli-Balotra State Railway, of a daughter.

WRIGHT-NEVILLE—August 2, at Washington Mansion, Bedford Place, Russell Square, London, the wife of George Wright-Neville, Assistant Engineer, P W D, C P, of a son. (By cablegram.)

DEATH.

DYER—August 4, at Mhow, Victoria Maud Saunders (Queenie), the most dear daughter of Alfred Saunders Dyer and Mary his wife

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1898.

THE unexpected has happened. While for some years Lord Balfour of Burleigh has been regarded as the probable successor of Lord Elgin, the succession falls to Mr. G. N. Curzon, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. One of the recommendations of the former for the high office of Viceroy of India, was the general belief in his competence for dealing with the financial problems which await solution in India. Mr. Curzon has not given any evidence of special familiarity with questions of finance; but on the other hand, he has studied with quite exceptional thoroughness some of the Imperial and international problems affecting the future of India and the Far East. He is still a young man, having yet to enter on his fortieth year; but he has spent years in laborious travel outside the beaten track in the transfrontier regions on the north of India, and in Persia, China, Japan, the Kores, and Annam. The reflections and speculations suggested by what he observed and have been put before the world in letters to the *Times*, and in four bulky volumes full of valuable information passed through a mind of considerable power, endowed with the instincts if not yet tempered by the experience of a statesman. His first work "Russia in Central Asia in 1889" saw the light in that year. Two volumes of nearly seven hundred pages each, devoted to Persia, followed in 1892. In 1894, the first volume of "Problems in the Far East," dealing with Japan, Korea and China were given to the public. Acceptance of office under Lord Salisbury's Government after the elections of 1895, has delayed the publication of the second volume of the Problems, which is to deal with the French possessions in Annam, and other questions of special interest at the present time. The interval that has elapsed will have added the experience of office to the natural gifts which Mr. Curzon brings to the consideration of questions which have emerged from the region of speculation and prophecy in the last three years. Were the preface of the first volume of the Problems of the Far East to be written at the present moment, some of the passages would probably have taken a somewhat different form. Youth, like everything else, has the defects of its qualities, and the cheerful self-confidence it gives, and frequently justifies, is akin to that of the genius, which in Disraeli's opinion is synonymous with youth. But read by the light of passing events the assertion that "the secret of the mastery of the world is, if only they knew it, in the possession of the British people" the true fulcrum of Asiatic Dominion lying in the Empire of Hindustan, seems somewhat extravagant. Mr. Chamberlain did not imagine that such was the case when he told a provincial audience that the Empire is in a position of grave peril, not having a single ally, while our rivals are combining against us. The exuberant rhetoric of Mr. Curzon's declaration followed up by the proferred "shelter, when so required, of British dominion," to China and her neighbours might well have been spared. If that preface were yet to write the provocative sentences to which we have referred would be left unwritten. Experience teaches even the youngest of us as time goes on and the three years spent in the Foreign Office since they were penned have been very fruitful in experience.

Our Simla correspondent telegraphs that the appointment has taken every one there by surprise. Youth, premature assimilation of fixed opinions on forward policy, and the like, are held to be disqualifications for the post of Viceroy. On the other hand, personal acquaintance with the frontier, and with the Amir of Afghanistan, are put to the credit side of the account. The debate in the House of Commons arising out of the Under Secretary's recent statement with respect to the attitude of the Powers in China towards British concessionaires strikingly illustrates the variety of standpoints from which ministers can observe the action of Foreign Governments. Mr. Balfour dwelt on the unreasonableness of the Opposition, who complained of France, Russia and Germany closing their spheres of influence while Great Britain strives to keep the door open for everybody. Sir Charles Dilke and Sir William Harcourt, blamed Mr. Curzon for his reticence in withholding information as to Germany's objection to a British concession for a railway in Shantung. In the absence of the Under Secretary through indisposition the Leader of the House defended the position he had taken up as follows: "It could not be pretended that this Empire, either alone or in alliance with any other Empire, could prevent the legitimate development of other commercial or military Empires; but though we may not anticipate maintaining our old relative superiority in China, we may expect our volume of trade to increase as rapidly in the future as in the past. The question of equal facilities for trade is distinct from the question of concessions, and there is no evidence of an intention to erect barriers against British goods." That is a reasonable and reassuring statement, wide as the poles asunder from the militant declaration that the Empire of Hindustan makes the English people masters of the world, including of course China and the Far East. And that statement was made by Mr. Balfour for and on behalf of Mr. Curzon unavoidably absent through illness. Mr. Balfour went further, and told the House that there is no necessity for taking a pessimistic view of matters in China in consequence of the political influence acquired there by Russia; English concessionaires will probably obtain their full share of what is going. When the new Viceroy is installed in Calcutta, it will probably be found that his many preconceived ideas about India, and his committal to the forward policy will fade away under the pressure of concrete facts. The work of administration will have to be carried on. In preparing the Budget the axiom that two and two make four will have more influence than preconceived opinions. The Forward Policy has been laid on the shelf for all practical purposes for some years to come. The Tirah pardah has been lifted, some crores spent, and Piper Findlater has got the Victoria Cross; the experience thus acquired has been enough for all concerned. There will be no desire to repeat it for some time to come.

At Simla, while the appointment has caused surprise, it is readily admitted that the Viceroy elect is a man of ability and force of character. It is expected, and we are inclined to think rightly, that Mr. Curzon will take a line of his own. He has certainly shown a remarkable aptitude for obtaining information by personal observation and inquiry. He has the courage of his convictions, and does not hesitate to give expression to views that may be unpopular. The son of a clergyman, he has not flinched from expressing the strongest disapproval of the methods by which missionaries in China create difficulties for themselves and all foreigners, by wantonly insulting all that the Chinaman holds sacred and venerable. In the Far East the missionaries are aggressive and indiscreet to a degree which it is difficult for us in India to realise. Mr. Curzon frankly tells his readers, that the missionaries in China adopt an attitude of implacable hostility to all native religions and ethics, ignoring the all powerful influence Confucius and Buddha have acquired on Chinese character, and the sanction lent to them by a venerable antiquity. They make deliberate war on the most cherished beliefs of the nation they desire to convert, and in thus incur the hatred of the whole people. With equal courage he censures the prejudiced ignorance of those who denounce opium to English audiences as the cause of the hostility of China to the British people and Christian missions. He says very truly that there would be just as much reason in ascribing the national soreness at times arising between England and France, to British resentment at the importation of French brandy. Mr. Curzon evidently has not the fear of Exeter Hall before his eyes. That is certainly no disqualification for a Viceroy of India.

WITH a third epidemic of plague stealing upon Bombay, to be with us to all appearance during the next cold weather, the spirit of procrastination which stands in the way of the sanitary reforms so urgently needed in the city is nothing short of lamentable. In February 1897, Lord Sandhurst announced to a deputation from the Chamber of Commerce that a scheme for the demolition of insanitary areas and the construction of wholesome dwellings was being prepared. Its main outlines were shadowed forth in a letter addressed by Government to the President of the Corporation in the following September, and it was stated therein that the Government of India were "already prepared to regard with favour the general principles on which these proposals" were based. The urgency of the measure, which admittedly had its origin in the pressing need for delivering the city from plague, was pointed out, and it was intimated that the Bill would be dealt with in a session of the Legislative Council at the end of the year. It was known that negotiations were being carried on with the Government of India which gave the most careful consideration to all the details of the scheme. Hence there was less surprise than disappointment that instead of being introduced early in December, the Bill was not published until the close of January, the first reading being taken in the middle of February. In some details the Bill was amended, but these changes did not affect the broad outlines of the scheme, and it was never supposed that after the months the Bill had been under careful consideration by the Viceroy-in-Council before its introduction was sanctioned, there would be any difficulty in obtaining the Viceregal consent to the measure when it had passed the Legislature with all the distinctive features of the scheme retained. However these anticipations have not been realised: the third reading was taken at the beginning of April; we are now nearly half way through August and the Bill has not yet received the sanction which is needed for it to become an Act. Numerous references have been made to Bombay by the Government of India, on matters of small detail, and meanwhile little or nothing of what may be termed a permanent character is being done to restore to the city its lost health. The delay would not be so serious if the plague did not give such indications as it does, of remaining with us while there are dark and pestilential rookeries in the city to afford the microbe convenient centres of propagation. But under the circumstances the hair-splitting that is going on over small details of the principal remedy for improving the health of the city, is extremely serious.

A still more procrastinating spirit marks the treatment accorded by the Corporation to the various plans laid before it for grappling with sanitary evils which it has full power to deal with under the existing law. Take for instance the very important subject of reducing the level of the subsoil water. It is understood that the Committee appointed many months ago to consider the scheme of the Special Drainage Engineer for this urgently required improvement, are not disposed to adopt the deep channel and low level sluices proposed, until considerable advance has been made in the construction of high level drains, to carry off the storm water from lands above high water level direct into harbour. Under the direction of the Committee estimates are now being prepared for the storm water drainage of the high lands on the east of the island from Carnac Road to Bhoiwada Cross Road, near the Parel Convent. No doubt this is a necessary measure, but to postpone the carrying out of a scheme of deep channels and low levelsluices in order to give it the preference, looks very much like putting the cart before the horse. Unfortunately the few experts who were appointed on the Committee have, owing to absence from Bombay on furlough and for other reasons, been unable to assist in its deliberations. But even lawyers and doctors ought to know enough about the subject to avoid so grevious an error as this. It does not need any special knowledge of sanitary engineering to understand that in a city whose physical configuration has been aptly likened to a saucer, the construction of storm water drains on the high outer rim cannot have any marked effect upon the height of the subsoil in the interior of the island. The storm water on the high level areas of the east of the island will be turned off into the Harbour, instead of going on to the Flats, and thus indirectly the low level areas will be benefitted to some extent. But the most pressing need, if the evils resulting from a saturated subsoil in the heart of the city are to be eliminated, is to cut off the cutchra deposits of the Flats from the southern part of the city, and to construct a deep level drain, which will by natural laws attract to it water from great distances. The injurious results of the increasing dampness of the city are too serious for tinkering remedies to be applied—remedies which will have little or no effect upon the crowded centres in the native town which have in the past two years been such hotbeds of plague. The Committee may be influenced in their views by the present state of Municipal finances, but there is no true economy in indefinitely shelving a scheme for remedying insanitary conditions that are absolutely incompatible with satisfactory health conditions. It is often said that half a loaf is better than no bread, but we are not sure that in this case the crust the Committee seem inclined to offer in place of the loaf is worth the having. It is to be feared that if the question is tinkered with now, the very limited improvement that may result will be adduced, by the considerable party in the Corporation which is more impressed with the desirability of keeping down the property tax than of remedying grave sanitary defects, as a reason for taking no further measures to lower the level of the subsoil water. It would be better to leave things as they are than to substitute a subsidiary measure for the more essential features of the scheme.

THE mortality in Bombay for the week ended August 9 was 655, being 40 higher than in the previous week, and 15 above the quinquennial mean, but the number of deaths in the same week of last year was no less than 965. The position is therefore much more favourable than it was then, the mortality being fully one third less. The plague deaths registered have risen to 85, whereas last year only six deaths were entered, a record absurdly disproportionate to the actual facts. The deaths from remittent fever, 63, were less than half those of the same week of 1897, while in phthisis the difference is 75 as against 119, and in respiratory diseases 122 as against 182. Cholera, which last year was debited with 173 victims, is entirely non-existent here. The population is now fairly full, the births numbering 255 as against an average of 288. The plague deaths were widely distributed, the only sections in which no fatal cases were registered being Upper Colaba, Southern Fort, Khara Talao, Chaupati, Walkeshwar, Mahaluxmi, Sewri and Sion. The highest total was once more in Mandvi 14 deaths, the next on the list being Kumbharwada 11, Umarkadi 9, and and Khetwadi, Kamathipura, and First Nagpada 5 each. Sporadic cases of relapsing fever still continue, six deaths therefrom being recorded during the week. The present position is one calling for the greatest vigilance, and for a vigorous resort to inoculation so as to stave off the recurrence of plague by which we are threatened.

MR. S. M. EDWARDES, I.C.S., is to act as Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue and Financial Departments until relieved by Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I.C.S.

MR. J. P. VAUGHAN, I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Sindhi Translator to Government, vice Mr. P. R. Cadell, I.C.S.

MR. J. W. S. DRACUP, Assistant to the Commissioner, N. D., has been granted privilege leave of absence for two months and fifteen days.

MR. W. D. WILKINS, Assistant Superintendent, Konkan Revenue Survey, has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

FIFTEEN months' furlough, with the usual subsidiary leave, has been granted to Mr. R. A. English, Chief Auditor and Accountant, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.

MR. EDWARD JACKSON, M. Inst. C.E., Port Engineer, Karachi, has been appointed as Scientific Referee at the Port of Karachi, vice Mr. D. Morris, retired.

DURING the month of June 2,012,577 cwt. of wheat valued at Rs. 106,72,242 were shipped from Karachi to foreign external and foreign Indian ports.

DURING the week ended August 10 the British dollars transferred from the Bombay Mint to the Custom House for export were valued at Rs. 12,10,000. The balance in hand comprises Rs. 23,67,000 worth of silver held on account of tenderers for dollar coinage.

THE following appointments have been made:—Mr. J. Sladen, I.C.S., to act as Collector, Karachi, while Mr. R. Giles acts as Commissioner in Sind; Mr. H. C. Mules, on relief by Mr. C. E. S. Steele, to act as Collector, Shikarpur.; and Mr. P. R. Cadell, I.C.S., on relief by Mr. Sladen to act as Assistant Commissioner in Sind.

A HOME correspondent informs the "Englisman" that it is rumoured in London that Sir William Lockhart may not return to India. It is known to his friends that he has little taste for the social duties of his new position, and his health is not very satisfactory. His extension of leave carries him to the end of September, but before then we should hear something definitely of his plans if there is any foundation for the above report. It is hardly necessary to repeat that, as Commander-in-Chief, Sir William is the right man in the right place. His retirement would be a serious loss to India.

CATTLE murrain is spreading in Colombo City and the mortality is increasing outside the limits as well, in consequence of the burial instead of the cremation of the carcases. Some owners of cattle have adopted excellent arrangements for segregation, while others are perfectly indifferent in this respect and prefer to have the healthy and the diseased cattle herded together.

THE urgent necessity for the establishment of a Pasteur Institute in India has, we regret to learn, been again sadly emphasized by the fact that Mr. Eucker, an assistant in the Punjab Civil Secretariat at Lahore, was bitten by a rabid dog a couple of days ago and is now, at the recommendation of a medical board, on his way to Paris for treament. The "post mortem" report left no doubt of the fact that the dog died of rabies.

THE gang who recently committed the Tochi outrage was fifty strong, and is reported to have been purely a robber band. They carried off 60 donkeys, three ponies, and miscellaneous property. There is no local excitement in Tochi. The coolies belonged to the Public Works Department. Nine were killed and ten wounded.

THE new Afghan Agent with the Government of India, Sirdar Muhammad Ismail Khan, reached Simla on Monday with a large retinue.

THE villages of Lareya and Pharala in the Jullundur district have been declared free of plague and, as already announced, the village of Aur is now the only place in the Punjab in which the disease exists, and even there the report continues to be "no fresh cases."

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Aug. 9, was 655, giving a death-rate of 38·91 per annum per thousand as against 59·10 the corresponding period of last year, and 38·34 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 156 died from fevers; 1, small-pox; 1, measles; 1, leprosy; 75, phthisis; 46 diseases of the nervous system; 122, affections of the respiratory organs; 50, diarrhœa; 33, dysentery; 40, still-born; 55, old age and debility; 6, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain 26; Brahmin, 14; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 1; Hindu of other caste, 318; Hindu outcaste, 59; Musalman, 174; Parsee, 32; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 19; Eurasian, 3; European, 2; Negro-African, 2. The total number of births was 255 as against 234 the corresponding period of last year, and 288 the average over the past five years.

AT a station in the Madras Presidency a Surgeon-Major of the Army Medical Staff remarked during a plague epidemic that while every common, or rodent, rats in his house or servants' quarters died, showing clear indications that the cause of their demise was attributable to that malady, musk rats, which also abounded there, remained entirely unaffected by the plague; the Surgeon-Major concludes that the secretions of the musk rat must render it immune, or else its odour acts as a disinfectant. It is to be hoped that, if others have had similar experience, musk rats may be inoculated with the virus side by side with other rodents, and the progress of the disease noted.

THE Annual Masonic Ball at Simla will take place on Tuesday, the 13th September.

A SIMLA telegram says that fever is reported to be raging in Kabul.

THE Accountant General, Madras, recently raised the question whether the fees levied on account of the composition of tolls under the local Boards Act should be paid to the toll farmers or credited to Local Funds. On a reference made to Presidents of the several District Boards, it appeared that there was no uniformity of system, and in these circumstances, Government has stated its opinion that there is no reason to interfere with the discretion now exercised by District Boards, as the matter is one for settlement in each case, according to the contract which may exist between the Boards and the contractors. With reference to the statement of the President of the District Boards of South Arcot that toll farmers in their Districts are, under the agreement executed by them, entitled to levy and appropriate the fees levied for the composition of tolls, Government observes that the District Board is not competent to delegate this power to the toll-farmers.

MR. S. M. MOSES, the ex-chairman of the Bank of Bombay leaves with his wife and son, for a three months holiday in Germany, by the mail steamer on Saturday.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of July 1896, Rs. 15,63,62,000: July 1897, Rs. 9,25,39,000; July 1898, Rs. 14,97,62,000.

THE tea planters of Southern India in conference have decided to invite the Indian and the Ceylon Tea Associations in London to co-operate in inducing the Home Government to reduce the import duty on tea into Great Britain.

CAPTAIN C. BURRARD has arrived at Karnal in connection with the settlement of transport that was hired in that district for the Tirah Expedition. It is said that over a lakh of rupees is still outstanding. Of twelve hundred animals hired in the district, only ten have as yet been returned to their original owners.

THE Maharaja of Patiala is expected shortly in Mussoorie, where he has rented "Kirkfield" for a time.

THE relief of the Gilgit Agent's escort is now proceeding *via* Chilas. Everything is reported quiet along the route.

IT is likely that Sir A. Trevor, Public Works Member of the Viceroy's Council, will proceed home on leave next summer.

THE news of the withdrawal of a portion of the forces from Bajour both by the Nawab of Dir and Khan of Nawagai is confirmed, but the complete dispersion of their *lashkars* has not yet taken place.

A FLIGHT of locusts of very considererable proportions has been passing and repassing over Delhi city and the district during the last two days, doing damage, though fortunately not to a very great extent, to fields and gardens. Being newly fledged the locusts have not much chance against a strong westerly breeze and are being blown into the river in millions. The quantities of eggs unhatched in villages round about is causing some anxiety. Lieutenant Peterson, Assistant Commissioner, was sent into the district a day or two ago and destroyed over six maunds of eggs.

THE four men convicted of murder in a zemindari dispute, were executed at the Delhi jail on Monday morning, their appeals to the Viceroy having been rejected.

IT is understood that Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Beatson, the Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer Her Majesty's Forces, India, has got an extension of three months' tenure of that appointment in order to complete the medical and surgical history of the late Frontier operations. Comparatively little has been published of the working of the Medical department in the field last year, but says the Calcutta paper, we have heard of many brilliant results in the application of antiseptic surgery to the wounded on the field. The same is true of the recent battle of Atbara in the Soudan. It is said that in many cases the antiseptic "first field dressings" applied to the wounds on the field of battle proved so satisfactory that they did not need changing nor renewal till the soldiers arrived in England many weeks after. Twenty years ago, such a result would have been regarded as simply impossible.

A GILGIT correspondent telegraphs to the result of an interview with Mr Cobbold, who has just returned from the Pamirs. Mr. Cobbold had a pass to travel all over the Pamirs from the Governor-General of Turkestan, but in spite of this he was arrested at Kala Wamar and detained for fifteen days. The truth is that by a mere coincidence Mr. Cobbold timed his journey over the Pamirs at an unlucky moment, when the Mussulmans of Ferghana and the Pamirs were in a state of unrest, and a serious insurrection had just taken place at Andijan. When, therefore, the Russian Consul at Kashgar telegraphed to St. Petersburg that Mr. Cobbold was a spy in the secret service of the Indian Government, it was not unnatural that the report should create some uneasiness at the Russian Foreign Office. On the other hand Mr. Cobbold's servants, who were sent back to Marghilan in chains, seem to have been treated with quite inexcusable severity.

THE abolition of the two posts of Assistant Quartermaster-General and Assistant Adjutant-General (additional) at Army Head-quarters will have effect from October 1st. Arrangements are now in progress for distributting the work done by them throughout the two offices. The change involves a considerable reduction in the clerical staff.

HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant General and the Quartermaster-General have accepted invitations to be present at the annual Staff College Dinner to be held in Simla next month. The date fixed is Wednesday, September 28th, and not 27th as announced last week. Officers in India who can write p. s. c. after their names, and wish to attend the dinner, should communicate with Captain J. K. Tod, United Service Club, Simla.

A WELL-deserved compliment is paid to Sir George Birdwood in Lord George Hamiltons minute, granting an extension of service as Special Assistant and Visitor to the India Museum. Although Sir George Birdwood had passed the age limit he is an officer, "who possesses peculiar qualifications which are essential to the performance of his duties, and the transfer of whose duties to another officer would have been attended with inconvenience.

A YOUNG man named Pickernell who was employed in the City, killed himself at Tooting a few days ago just as he was about to be arrested on a charge of fraud. The *Daily Mail* says that Inspector Hobson, of the City Police, executed the warrant; but before taking his prisoner away he allowed him to have something to eat. After he had kissed his wife and said good-bye, Pickernell made a bolt for the door and raced upstairs to the bathroom. Inspector Hobson managed to catch hold of his foot, but he himself stumbled. Quick as lightning Pickernell was in the bathroom, the latch was pushed to, and then to try and end his troubles he cut his throat. Efforts were made to burst the door, but the man himself opened it and admitted the inspector. Mrs. Pickernell ran at once for a doctor, but not one could be found for some time. In the meanwhile Pickernell, who, though he realised that he must die, was perfectly cool, turned to the Inspector and asked him to pray whith him. Seldom has a stranger prayer been offered, for police-official and prisoner both went down upon thei knees and asked for Divine mercy. When at last the police and Dr. Brook arrived, it was a parent that though Inspector Hobson had bound the man's throat with his handkerchief nothing could save his life, and he died in about an hour and-a-half.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEW VICEROY, THE HON, MR. CURZON.

LONDON, AUG. 10.

The Hon. George N. Curzon has accepted the Viceroyalty of India.

AUG. 11.

Mr. Curzon's appointment as Viceroy of India is approvingly commended by the Conservative papers.

The "Times," says it is a striking appointment and a great experiment for which it augurs success.

The "Standard" expects a great future for Mr. Curzon in his new post.

The "Daily News" recognises the great abilities and the special preparations of the new Viceroy for his office, and quotes approvingly Mr. Curzon's speech on the Indian frontier policy of the opening of the present Session of Parliament, in which he declared that the security of the frontier of India rests not with the number of battalions, but with the character of the men chosen to carry out the policy.

It is reported that Mr. Curzon will be raised to the Peerage before his departure for India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 11.

It is officially announced here that the Right Hon. George Curzon, M.P., will be Lord Elgin's successor as Viceroy of India.

OPINION IN SIMLA.

LATER.

Mr. Curzon's appointment has been received here with great surprise on account of his youth and comparative lack of position. Though it is admitted he is able, it is felt that he has a good many preconceived ideas about India, and is committed to a forward Frontier Policy. It seems to be thought that he will take his own line and his personal acquaintance with the frontier and the Amir are considered points in his favour.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

TERMS OF PEACE AGREED UPON.

M. Cambon, the Spanish Peace Plenipotentiary, and President McKinley have reached an agreement on the basis of Spain's acceptance of the American terms.

The signatures to the Protocol of Peace will only be delayed to permit of the careful drafting of the treaty, and to allow M Cambon to receive authority to sign on behalf of Spain.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD'S MISSION TO CHINA.

In connection with the mission of Lord Charles Beresford to China, it has been arranged that he will first go to Hongkong and from thence to Pekin, afterwards visiting other parts of China.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA.

IMPORTANT DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Charles Dilke raised a debate on affairs relating to China

He complained that France, Russia and Germany were closing their spheres while Great Britain was expected to open the door to everybody.

Sir William Harcourt, in supporting the views of the previous speaker, said that the real difficulty was to ascertain the policy of the Government. He complained of their reticence, instancing the withholding of the information regarding Germany's objection to a British concession for a railway in Shantung as mentioned in the House yesterday.

Mr. Balfour, in reply, regretted that indisposition prevented Mr. Curzon from attending the House on the last occasion he would have of defending the policy with which he was so honourably identified. It could not be pretended that this Empire, either alone or in alliance with any other Empire, could prevent the legitimate development of other commercial or military Empires, but though we may not anticipate maintaining our old relative superiority in China, we may expect our volume of trade to increase as rapidly in the future as in the past. The question of equal facilities for trade, Mr. Balfour said, was distinct from the question of Concessions, and he declared that no evidence existed of an intention to erect barriers against British goods.

Regarding the Shantung question he said, we must treat Germany as we expected her to treat us.

In concluding his speech, Mr. Balfour, referring to Russia, said he saw no necessity to take a pessimistic view and it would be a surprise if English concessionaires did not obtain their full share.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN CHINA.

AUG. 11.

The *Times'* Peking correspondent telegraphs that the Tsung-Li-Yamen, has assented to all of the Russian conditions regarding the contract for the extension of the railway to New-chwang and the loan in connection therewith.

THE PREMIER'S MOVEMENTS.

Lord Salisbury has left London for a short stay at Contrexeville in France.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, AUGUST 11.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Himalaya, with the outward Mails of the 5th instant, left here at 7 a.m. to-day.

SIR ROBERT LOWE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA AUG. 12.

Sir Robert Lowe has been appointed to succeed Sir Charles Nairne in the Bombay Command.

THE MALAKAND DEFENCES.

Part of the permanent defences of Malakand have already been completed and the remainder will be taken in hand and completed without delay.

INCREASE OF PLAGUE AT HUBLI.

POONA, AUG. 11.

The plague, at Hubli, is raging very bad, 90 fresh cases and 62 deaths were recorded on the 8th instant. In Bhore State 10 cases and 9 deaths. It is reported that original quarantine and other arrangements for compassing plague will be re-established in Poona in a few days, owing to some suspicious cases having been found in the Poona station.

THE GURDIAL SINGH CASE.

DISMISSED THE SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 11.

The Government of India, have concurred in the finding of the Commission appointed to enquire into the conduct of Sirdar Gurdial Singh, the man was a Divisional Judge of the Punjab, and have dismissed him from the service of Government, with effect from the 8th inst.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

THE SIKH COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Hart, R.E., takes charge of the Presidency and Oudh Circle, Military Works, from September 1, *vice* Colonel Lloyd, on privilege leave.

The Madras Commission system of procuring remounts will be introduced amongst the shippers of Australian horses at Calcutta and Bombay, with effect from the season—1899-1900.

Colonel Peacocke's design of an obelisk with the cast iron tablets on three sides and a strong iron fence round it, has been accepted for the monument to be erected at Saragarhi Fort, Samana, in commemoration of the Sikh defence.

The Government of India has ruled that Commandants of all local corps, including those of the Central India Horse are eligible for extention of command towards the completion of 32 years' pension service.

REDUCTION IN THE MADRAS SAPPERS.

It has been decided to dispense with the present half unit of the bridge train in the Madras Sappers, and increase the bridge equipment of the Bombay Sappers to a full unit. The reduction of one Subadar, one Jemadar, three Havildars, four Naiks, 64 Sappers and one Bugler has been accordingly ordered in the Madras Sappers, whlie the Bombay Sappers will be increased by one British Officer one British N.-C. Officer one Jemadar, two Havildars, three Naiks and 32 Sappers.

"INDIAN PLANTERS GAZETTE"

CHARGED WITH LIBEL.

CALCUTTA, AUG. 11.

At the High Court this morning before Justice Jenkins, Mr. Edwards applied on behalf of Lieutenant Lethbridge, Cantonment Magistrate, Rawal Pindee, for leave to file a plaint against Mr. A. S. Barrow, Editor, "Indian Planters Gazette," for having published a libellous article concerning plaintiff in referrence to the horse Mermaid. Mr. Edwards said that besides the libellous article already published, the defendent had threatened to publish another article in its issue of the 13th instant, proof of which was annexed to plaint; he asked that Mr. Harry of the firm of Orr Robertson and Burton as constituted attorney of plaintiff might be permitted to sign and verify plaint, he having received power-of-attorney by telegraph from plaintiff. The attorney submitted that this was a sufficient authority for Mr. Harry to sign the plaint, as the matter was urgent he asked his lordship to admit plaint, because if summons were served on defendant on Friday's publication of threatened libel on Saturday would be avoided. His lordship did not see how that could be done even if plaint were admitted and summons served on defendant, it could not restrain defendant from publishing any further article. There must be injunction for that purpose. His lordship was not going to allow proceedings of court to act as a terror to parties. Mr. Edwards said that he did not intend that, that should be so; all he thought was that if summons were served on the defendant on Friday, it would no doubt, prevent publication of threatened article on Saturday. His lordship after hearing Mr. Edwards, thought that the telegram from the plaintiff to Mr. Harry was not sufficient authority and he could not therefore help Mr. Edwards, but he gave liberty to Mr Edwards to renew the application which the latter promised to do.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

MR. IBRAHIM RAHIMTULA presided at the weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Hall, when there were also present Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, R. H. Vincent, K. N. Kabraji, Mulji B. Bachhaya, Drs. A. G. Viegas, Cowasji Hormusji, N. N. Katrak, and Ismail Jan Mahomed.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

The weekly summary of deaths and births having been laid before the meeting: Dr. Viegas remarked that the house to house visitation by the volunteer plague committees ought to be made more frequently than at present. These committees visit the houses twice a week only, but considering that the plague was now on its increase, he thought that these visits should be made more frequent.

Mr. Kabraji, agreeing with Dr. Viegas, suggested that the Commissioner should call upon the members of the Corporation to form themselves into vigilance committees from their own body and carry on the inspection work on a systematic and more extensive footing.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusji observed that it was owing to the monsoon, that the number of visits by plague committees of different localities was reduced to twice a week. But as the mortality was now on the increase and many cases of plague remained undetected, it was advisable to take prompt measures. He thought that the people should be made to understand the advantages of inoculation, which had been found so every successful in Hubli, Calcutta and several other places.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed observed that plague mortality must be greater than what was given in the daily returns.

Mr. Cuffe called the attention of the Commissioner to the necessity of keeping a stricter watch on the importation of plague cases into Bombay from surrounding suburban villages.

Dr. Katrak complained that under the present arrangement the search parties could not carry out their work in such a thorough and efficient manner as before when compulsory inspection was made. He thought that members of the Corporation would do this work in a very satisfactory manner. Mr. Roughton, Professor Muller and a couple of other cooperators had rendered excellent service in that respect. He wished the Commissioner to declare the policy which he intended to take in future in regard to plague operations because he believed that unless that was done people would not give information about plague cases.

After some further discussion the statement was recorded.

HOUSE FATALITIES.

The committee considered a memorandum from the Executive Engineer, submitting a statement of houses or portions of houses, which fell during the month of June last.

Mr. Kabraji called attention of the Committee to the house fatality that recently took place in Bharuch Street and remarked that it was reported that the place was first used as a godown only, but subsequently seven storeys were allowed to be raised by the Municipality on the old foundations and plinth. He wanted to know whether the attention of the Engineering Department had been drawn when the aditional construction of the premises was taken in hand.

The chairman said the Municipal Act did not empower the executive to prevent any new storey's being added to old houses, and a committee appointed by the Corporation on the subject had recommended the amendment of the Act in that respect.

Mr. Murzban, the Executive Engineer, explained that the accident referred to by Mr. Kabraji was due to rotten timbers, which were hidden in the masonry work and which therefore remained unnoticed.

Dr. Katrak inquired whether the Municipality had the power to examine rotten wooden beams and posts hidden under the masonry work of a house. There were many old houses, which were liable to fall at any time.

Mr. Murzban said under the Act they had not got power to enter a house for the purpose of examination, except on the ground of its being in a ruinous condition. Under the Act they could not open a wall to examine the condition of a post or beam.

After some further discussion the memorandum was recorded.

WATER RATES.

The following proposition which stood in the name of Dr. Katrak was carried:—

"That in view of the opinion of the Municipal solicitors, given in their letter, dated 14th July 1898, to the address of the Assessor and Collector, and the Resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 3935, dated the 3rd August 1898 based thereon, the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit to the Standing Committee as early as possible, revised proposals for the levy of water rates by meter measurement and hire of meters for the remaining period of the year 1898-99 with a view to prevent as much as possible the loss in water revenue which is sure to result owing to the deletion of the provisos to Rules to 1, 2 and 4 of Part I of the present rules as resolved upon at the last meeting.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

BY

THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES W. DILKE, BART., M.P.

(*Author of "Greater Britain," &c.*)

II.

INDIA.

WHEN we come to deal with the Empire in detail that kingdom within a kingdom—British India—first demands attention. The Queen reigns in the United Kingdom as Queen of England, of Scotland, and of Ireland—three crowns which she unites with her original or older crown of Normandy represented by the Channel Islands. In the rest of the Empire, outside of the United Kingdom and of India, she reigns as "of the United Kingdom Queen . . . Empress of India." In India she reigns as Empress by statute, and has obtained in her lifetime a separate Crown which more than represents the nominal power of the Moguls at the height of their Imperial fame.

From the point of view of modes of Government it is not easy to classify the countries within the dominions of the Queen. India is a statutory monarchy, locally autocratic, under legislative securities imposed by the Act of a non-Indian Parliament. But in practice the powers of the Indian statutory legislature, which is a non-elective body, are controlled by the Secretary of State (who is himself the creature of our Cabinet system), and in the last resort by the House of Commons. The great self-governing colonies enjoy Home Rule, with local Cabinets. The Crown colonies, such as the West Indian Islands, Ceylon, and Mauritius, have various forms of government, all of them under the control of the Colonial Secretary, and, therefore, also, in the last resort, of the Home Parliament. But Fiji, which is one of them, is included within the Federal Council of Australasia,—at present a dormant institutution, though it had for a time a fairly useful existence. Some Crown Colonies in South Africa are indirectly connected with the self-governing colony of the Cape of Good Hope, through the fact that the Governor of the Cape is also High Commissioner for them, and can hardly dissociate his acts with regard to them from the policy which he pursues under the advice of the Cape Ministers responsible to the Cape Parliament. The Protectorates, Spheres of Influence under Chartered Companies, and other Spheres of Influence are also not easily reckoned as a whole in any group, because some of them are indirectly connected with the self-governing Cape Colony, some of them under the Foreign Office, and some of them under the Goverment of India. Aden, often supposed to be a Crown Colony, is in fact, by statute, a portion of the Indian Presidency of Bombay. Several protectorates in the neighbourhood, including British Somaliland, are under Aden. One island among the British possessions, Ascension, defies all classification, for it is under the Admiralty, and is practically counted as a ship. Cyprus, though under the Colonial Office, is nominally a portion of the Turkish Empire, of which the "integrity" was preserved by a lease. The Crown Colony of Hong Kong had for a while on the neighbouring mainland a lease from China—now ended by absorption, and the curious doctrine of lease—recently, in the case of Germany and Russia, supposed by some persons to have been novel—was also recognised in the case of Quetta and of the Bolan Pass, and is still recognised, not only in the cases I have named and others, but in the recent treaty with China with regard to territory on the frontier of Burma.

In all this strange catalogue I have placed India first. However extraordinary may be the progress, however marvellous the future either of Australasia or of Canada, India ought always to be first in our minds when we are thinking of Greater Britain. Not only are her sacrifices for the Empire, as well as the numbers of her population, overwhelmingly the greatest, but, while the great self-governing colonies can take good care of themselves, and cannot be greatly harmed are benefited by anything we may say or do, the contrary is the case with India. India is virtually ruled by the electorate of the United Kingdom, and will continue to be so—the Parliamentary system being inapplicable, even in the opinion of the most advanced Radicals, to such a congeries of peoples, so different among themselves, in their stages of civilisation, so separated by lingual and racial divisions, so hostile to one another in their creeds. The glory which we may reap from the good government of India is the greatest that we can hope for, and our responsibility towards her people is the highest that we can recognise.

Since the last annual official statement with regard to India, which is that for the year 1895-96, distributed to the House of Commons in August, 1897—unusually late, India has been visited by heavy calamities in the shape not only of war, pestilence and famine, but in the additional form of a destructive earthquake. The war upon the North-West frontier—the most serious which British India has ever had to face—is now over, the famine has again been conquered, but the plague is still raging in some parts of India, and causing not only much loss of life but also much disturbance of trade. The reassuring statements made, in connection with the Budget, by the Indian Minister of Finance, will not bear, perhaps, very close examination, as India borrows even in time of peace. But, nevertheless, the condition of India is less alarming than might be expected under the circumstances of the case.

It is finance which lies at the base of every difficulty connected with our Indian Empire. India to a stay-at-home Englishman appears to have a large army. When we consider the numbers of her population, she has one of the smallest armies in the world. Among her native troops the number of white officers is confessedly too small. The use of the army in serious war is impossible unless a certain number of white soldiers are combined with the native force. But such is the costliness of white troops to India upon our present military system, which was adopted against the wish of the Government of India, and which is a system no thoroughly suited to her needs, that it has been found impossible to increase the white army in India since the increase which was effected by Lord Randolph Churchill. A nominal addition to the Indian army has been made by encouraging the native States to set up what are called Imperial Service Troops. It would perhaps have been better to have gradually put down the armies of the native States, which are rather a source of danger than of strength, and to have accompanied that gradual suppression by an increased measure of self-government in matters less important.

The feudatory States of India differ greatly among themselves. One, the State of Mysore, possesses representative institutions and a kind of Parliament. Some of them are autocracies of a mediæval type. The dive sity which exists among them, and the comparative popularity of their rule, in spite in some cases of misgovernment, go to confirm the view—that our own government is too inelastic, too much inclined to treat all parts of India as if they were practically one country, although any unity which exists in India is the mere creature of our rule. There is no matter connected with the Government of India which is more interesting than this one of the diversity of the native States, of the uniformity of our rule, and of the popularity of most of the native States as evinced by the choice of residence by those who, living in the neighbourhood of the borders, can adopt their rule or ours at will. Few men, except members of the Indian Civil Service, whose interest or whose class feeling is against a change, have the knowledge which enables them to discuss this question and throw light upon it, but it is an interesting fact that two distinguished members of the Indian Civil Service who have written upon the matter in recent years, have both admitted that there is an immense deal to be said in favour of native States. My own opinion has always been that, provided we keep the defence of India in our hands, and keep a general control of her taxation for defence purposes, and to prevent the growth of customs barriers, there is on the whole more to be said for encouraging what may be called native States of very varying types than for encouraging the growth of centralisation under our direct rule. Since the mutiny, the Queen's proclamation, and the taking over of the government from the East India Company, things have virtually remained in *statu quo* as regards these largest questions. We have continued to centralise a little, adopting for the whole of India, for example, an excellent code of laws, and we have introduced a representative element in a slight degree to Provincial Councils, and created municipalities. On the other hand, we have stereotyped the existing native States of 1858 with little change. The countries which like the Punjab had after their annexation been treated as distinct and governed on a more rough and ready system than the rest of India, have gradually and perhaps mistakenly been brought under the general system. Now there is one terrible drawback to direct British rule in India, which is admitted by fair-minded members of the Civil Service and even by the Government. The finance of India, just as it does not allow us to keep up a sufficient number of white officers to meet the strain of war, also does not permit the existence in India of a sufficient number of civilian administrators to really govern the country as magistrates, as tax collectors, and as ordinary rulers. The judicial and administrative functions are confused, and they are exercised in districts which are far too vast for individual supervision. The Government comes home to the rural cultivator—and it must be remembered that the overwhelming majority of the people of India are unlearned, quiet villagers of a too submissive oriental type—in the form of the native policeman, employed for financial reasons, at low wage. The Government have often themselves pointed out that, in Asia—where perjury is a deeply rooted institution—, the getting-up of all cases by such a police is full of possibilities of abuse, of which the grave scandals which occur from time to time reveal the fringe. This disastrous condition of affairs is unfortunately inseparable from our direct rule under existing conditions of finance: and I confess that the remedy appears to me to be to content ourselves with looking after the general taxation, the defence, and the main lines of communication, and leaving the congeries of countries,—some great, and some very small of which India is composed,—in a large degree internal matters to rule themselves. Of course any change in this direction could be but gradual—experimental indeed at first; and it may be said that such an experiment has already been made and has succeeded, where, as for instance in the case of Mysore, we have handed back to native rule countries which during long minorities had been in our charge and to some extent subject to our system.

One tremendous difficulty is alleged as standing in the way of any such change as that which I recommend. It lies in the fierce religious feuds, especially between Mahommedan and Hindoo, which prevail in some parts of the country. Great towns, however, where they chiefly rage, would not be left without some garrison. Parts of the country peculiarly subject to such feuds would have to be excepted or to be watched, and the paramount power would always, with her command of the railway system and her garrisons at strategic points, have troops to be sent into a disturbed district as they are sent now.

The most experienced civilians are conscious of the enormous differences between district and district of India. In a large part of the country our Government fails to receive the firm support of what is best among the natives, on account of its inability to give sufficient weight to the hereditary and the aristocratic principle, while in other parts, as it has been said, "our weakness is that our Government is unable to be sufficiently friendly to some established system of State religion." The Ameer of Afghanistan is not to our western eyes an enlightened ruler, but, strange though it may seem to us, the Ameer of Afghanistan is, on the whole, perhaps a more popular ruler than an impartial but somewhat cold British Commissioner of the most modern type. While the greater part of India looks with most affection, as well as awe, to a Government which strikes its imagination, and of which the proceedings are intelligible to the people, because of the high birth of the ruler and of his recognised position, there are other parts such as the Presidency towns, in which we have to deal with an educated democracy trained in British ideas, often possessing a considerable mastery of our tongue, and which is fairly represented by the proceeding of the National Congress. This much abused body does not ask for Parliamentary Government for India, and its leading members would be content if, in some portions of the country, municipalities were more free to run without leading strings than is altogether acceptable to our civilians. If we were able to thoroughly develop our own system, excellent as a system provided its expense would allow it to be so worked that its intention should be carried into effect, there would be no more to be said. There can be no better government desired for an oriental world such as India, inhabited by a vast number of races of many tongues and of fiercely conflicting religions, than a perfectly impartial, strong, just, humane government, such as that conceived and in part administered in practice by the best men that we have sent to India. There can be no greater glory to a country than to have produced such men, and the life record some of our Indian statesmen will in every respect bear comparison with that of any rulers that the world has shown. Unfortunately, however, financial considerations interfere, and the government, of which these admirable statesmen are the head, is, as we have seen above, brought to the door of the cottage of the cultivator by the native policeman.

Even as regards the best side of our rule its impartiality is not perhaps so popular as the partiality of the native ruler. A great Indian civilian himself has said, "every partiality of a chief, whether it be founded on class feeling or political instinct, or religion, is likely to endear him" at all events to some classes of his subjects. Whatever may be the case in the Presidency towns, when we "hold in India that men and women, Brahmins and Sweepers . . . are equal before the law, are equal indeed for any purposes whatsoever, we approach a line on which our acts may easily become, in the eyes of the native community, either positively shocking or positively absurd. The theory of equality cuts right across the grain of a society, where the most familiar fact, the one thing that more than any other affects all daily life and social intercourse, is the separation of all men into castes and tribes." "Against the danger of enacting rules of law unsuited to Indian societies because they are suited to societies more advanced, the existence of native States is a valuable safeguard. "Many States have adopted some of our laws or the general spirit of them. For purposes of Indian legislation it would be an exceedingly useful thing to enquire which of our laws the principal native States have of their own motion adopted, and with what modifications the laws adopted are enforced." "Where native States have voluntarily adopted methods founded on our traditions, we many feel our our position greatly strengthened by the convergence of view. If no unnecessary pressure be exercised, native States spontaneously tend to become admirable fields for administrative experiment; to which, in our passion for uniformity, we have, in British territory, too little recourse."

From the point of view of the picturesque alone the existence of the native States is in this colourless modern world not to be neglected. Elsewhere all is becoming dull and uniform. In India we have still surviving in a thriving and modern life, thoroughly consistent with our rule, and often, with real loyalty to the Empress-Queen, communities which in their political institutions recall Italy of the middle-ages, which in their religious institutions take us back to the early ages of the historical world, and which in variety of costume, and pomp of display exceed anything which has been witnessed in other parts of the world by those who have lived in more romantic days.

To the traveller India may be commended as, in spite of the dreariness of large parts of its landscape, on the whole the home of the finest sights and of the most perfect natural pictures that the world can show. A May-Day review in St. Petersburg does not exceed in military lustre a cavalry camp of India; while the scenery both of Southern and Central India, and in the cold weather, of those portions of the north which are within sight of the Himalayan Range, is not to be met with within the vast dominions of the Emperor of all the Russias. The architecture of the Taj—first of all the buildings of the world in beauty—of the pearl mosque of Agra, and of the pearl mosque of Delhi, of the walls of Agra, and some of the palaces of Central India, stands before any of the architecture of the world in charm. Now that China is being as it is called "opened to the world," and now that Japan has destroyed, not her scenery but everything else that was picturesque, in her rage for modernity, India becomes more and more the one country of the world in which the traveller can find those varied delights, natural and artificial too, which formerly he was able to look for in the Middle Kingdom and in the land of the Rising Sun.

CHARLES W. DILKE.

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THE VICEROY-ELECT.

THE Right Honourable George Nathaniel Curzon P.C., the Viceroy-elect, is the Conservative Member of Parliament for the Southport Division of Lancashire, and Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Besides being a politician he has also made a name as a traveller and a writer. He is the eldest son of the fourth Lord Scarsdale, the Rev. Alfred Nathaniel Holden Curzon, one of the few peers in the Church of England, being rector of Kedleston, Derbyshire. Mr. Curzon was born in 1859, and was educated at Eton and Baliol College, Oxford. He carried off innumerable prizes, took a first in "Mods" and won the Stanhope Historical Essay Prize. In "Greats" he was a second but was immediately afterwards made a fellow of All Souls. He is said to have made a first-rate President of the Union and his speeches there, as well as at the Canning Club were even then models of aristocratic oratory. He was elected Member of Parliament for Southport in 1886, and in 1891, was elected Under Secretary of State for India in the brief (1891-92) administration of Lord Salisbury and when the Unionists were again returned to power he became Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The same year he married Miss Leiter, a daughter of Mr. L. Z. Leiter, of Washington U. S. A. Prior to this in the intervals of a studious and parliamentary life, he travelled much with the express object of acquiring that geographical knowledge which would enable him to solve political problems. His first journey were made in company with Mr. E. Lyttelton to Greece in the early eighties and since then he has visited Persia, India, Central Asia, Bokhara, Samarkand, Canada, China, Koria, Japan, Kaffiristan and Kashmir. His latest journey was to the Pamirs and Afghanistan, when he had a personal inteview with the Amir. Naturally he is accounted almost an unique authority in the House of Commons on foreign affairs. Travelling, he made a valuable collection of souvenirs of his visits to various places and amongst his relics are a gold star presented to him by the Amir; and an ancient print given by the Abbot of Meteora in Thessaly—a representative of one of those singular monasteries over which the Abbot presides, which are perched up on pinnacles of rocks. Of his travels he has written much, his principal works being "Russia in Central Asia," "Persia and the Persian Question" and "Problems of the Far East." Mr. Curzon will one day become Lord Scarsdale, if indeed he be not elevated to the peerage during his viceroyalty. He traces his descent to Giraline de Curzon who was lord of the manor of Locking at the time of the Norman conquest. As regards his politics a home paper not long ago declared him to be one of the few Conservatives who put temperance reform in the fore-front of their programme during the last election, and in his address advocated both local option and Sunday closing. He is a good speaker "who has purged himself of the little exuberances and pomposities of his Oxford days."

MR. H. W. LUCY ON MR. CURZON.

In his "Essence of Parliament, extracted from the Diary and Toby M. P." Mr. Lucy wrote in a recent issue of *Punch*:—

House of Commons, Monday, May 9.—George Curzon back tonight after long bout of sickness. Pleasant to see the hearty welcome that cheered his return. Both sides vied with each other in genuine heartiness of congratulation. The House always prompt with kindliness of this nature. But there are degrees of warmth, and the warmest was showered on the young Under Secretary. This all the more gratifying because it is a position won against certain disadvantages.

One is attributed to his godfathers and godmothers in his baptism. Why they should have inflicted upon him, even on second thoughts, the name of Nathaniel is a secret, discreetly lodged in their tomb. It gives an opening to persons of small spite, who, when they can allege nothing new against an annoyingly successful young man with subtle inflection of voice allude to him as "George Nathaniel." Then he brought from the University, with other youthful possessions pathetically envied by older men, a certain cocksureness attested by a couplet of alluring lilt. If the manner had been all, it would have been offensive. Behind it was a resolute will, a settled purpose, native capacity, and not least, a habit of industry and love of work.

The House of Commons, as Shaik may have said before is the quickest and surest judge of character in the world. It hesitated for some time about George Curzon, showing disposition to adopt the "superior person" theory. Perhaps he would still have suffered from that libel if Prince Arthur, who knew him intimately had not secured for him opportunity of showing the metal he is made of. That given the rest was certain. It would be tragic if so promising a career were cut short by physical infirmity. House generously and genuinely pleased to find that rumour also was a fable.

THE BLACKMAILING CASE.

DURANT'S COMPLAINT.

HE DECLINES TO PAY THE PROCESS FEE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Clive Durant appeared in answer to a notice to show cause why the complaint filed by him against Nanabhoy Cowasji Engineer and Dorabji Cursetji Patel on the charge of theft relating to certain documents, should not be dismissed for want of prosecution.

Durant said he understood that a statement containing defamatory allegations against him had been put in the court on behalf of the accused, but he (Durant) had not had any time to obtain a copy of it. Durant then read a long statement, in the course of which he submitted that his previous applications in regard to this matter had been disposed of by his worship in such an extraordinary manner that it was quiet impossible for him to have that confidence in the court which as a suitor of justice he should be able to feel. He further contended that his pleader had without his instructions filed the complaint in this court, though it ought to have been taken to the Mazagon Police Court, as the offence complained of was committed in Byculla and Khetwady. In conclusion he applied that he might be allowed to withdraw the complaint from this court and to take it to Mr. Wilkin, acting third Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Sealy, who appeared on behalf of Nanabhoy Engineer to support the notice, asked his worship not to allow Durant to withdraw the charges from his court. Mr. Sealy remarked that Durant's present application did not appear to be a *bona fide* one. It must be remembered that Durant had appealed to the High Court in order to compel his worship to receive the complaint and after his worship had done so in pursuance of an order of that court, Durant suddenly changed his mind and now asked the Court to transfer the case. Durant's plea of jurisdiction was ridiculous, since he was well aware when he came to this court that the offence if any had been committed at Byculla. He now thought that as a matter of tactics it was better to go to the Mazagon Court. Durant's contact in not paying the process fee clearly showed that his object was to worry and annoy the accused. As to the alleged defamatory statement referred to by Durant, Mr. Sealy considered that it was a milk and water statement, for he was instructed to say that if the accused had been actuated by malice they could put in a statement which would expose his character much more.

Durant asked the court to make a note of this remark, which, he said, was defamatory.

Mr. Sealy said he was instructed further that if Durant wished to prosecute them, he was quite welcome to do so.

After some further discussion the magistrate passed the following order:—

Clive Durant being called upon by a notice to show cause why he should not pay the usual process fee and proceed with the case, reads a long speech in which he makes allegations against this Court and says he wants to take the case to the Mazagon Court, because he has no confidence in this Court, and also because the offence was committed in Byculla and Khetwady. He is told that the High Court order is that I should dispose of the case according to law and that the case cannot be transferred. In spite of this he does not pay the process fee and withdraw the charge. This conduct on the part of the complainant shows that his information was not *bona fide* made, and that he has no grounds for proceeding against the accused. Under these circumstances the court orders this case to be dismissed.

THE allied army of the professional "loafers" and the "sundowners" was affirmed by speakers at the annual meeting of the Charity Organisations Society, Melbourne, the other day to be altogether out of proportion, in numbers, to the total popul tion of the colony. One gentleman who has a homestead in the country, said he had to give food and shelter to sundowners on an average of four per day the year round. Another speaker, who appeared to have had similar—and worse—experience suggested that our legislators ought to exercise their wits in devising some means of making loafers work for their subsistence. He thought a law might be passed to meet the case, though he admitted it was a difficult subjet to legislate upon. Professor Morris (who, by the way, thought it worth while to disclaim the authorship of the high flown speculations in the society's report) commented strongly on the practice of receiving Benevolent Asylum cases in the country hospitals. He said there was a "lamentable want of proper Benevolent Asylum accommodation in the colony.

THE BRUTAL MURDER OF A MARWAREE AT BHULESHWAR.

THE ASSAILANT STILL UNDISCOVERED.

MR. TURNER, the Coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry yesterday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, regarding the circumstances under which a young Marwaree named Motilal Prataboull, aged eighteen years, met with his death on the afternoon of the 26th ultimo. The deceased who was a native of Marwar, had been staying in a boarding house at Bhuleshwar, where he was found dead, his head being terribly battered about, and a few ornaments which he had on his person were found missing. The police have been vigorously pushing on with their investigation, but up to now no murderers have been arrested. Superintendent Hack, together with Inspectors Jolliffe and Roshanally, attended the inquiry and watched the proceedings.

Dr. Gilbert William Charsley, acting Surgeon to the Coroner, deposed that on the 27th ultimo, he performed a "post mortem" examination of the deceased. There were two deep incisions about three-fourth of an inch in length each, on the outer part of the left orbit; one on the upper eyelid and the other on the lower point, splintered bone was felt at the bottom of each wound and on cutting down this condition was found and no further fracture. There was also a small superficial incision about half an inch in length at the lower part of inner angle of the same orbit. There was a great deal of effused blood in the eyelids and in the tissues of the eye itself. On the outer side of the upper eyelid of the right eye, there was a small superficial incision, half an inch in length and below this there was a slight graze. The lower lobe of the right ear was rent from the earring hole outwards. The same on the left ear, and in addition a small tear outwards of about one eighth of an inch from the upper ear-ring hole. On the upper lip, on the left side there was a small tear, externally and internally extensive laceration with a compound comminuted fracture of the upper jaw, extending from the left tooth to the right inner incision. All five teeth were free from their sockets. One only was found lying loose in the mouth. Over left parietal and temporal regions of skull a distinct fractured depression about three inches in diametre was felt. When all loose pieces of bone were removed, an irregular shaped opening about three inches long by two inches broad remained; and exposed a laceration of the membrane and brain substance, an inch to an inch and a half in length and one inch deep. In the opinion of the witness death was due to the laceration of the brain. The whole of the injuries, which witness had described, could have been caused with this hammer now produced. Witness thought that the deceased was probably asleep when he received the blows. Any one of the blows would have rendered deceased unconscious. Witness did not think it possible that any one of the wounds would have caused blood to be found on the hammer, if it had been used. Inspector Jolliffe said that on the 26th ultimo at 7-30 p.m. in consequence of information received, he went to a house in the 1st Bhoswada, and in a room on the second floor found the hammer now produced. The dead body of the deceased was lying in that room on his right side with his face downward and stretched out. A piece of cloth was tied round his neck and over his mouth and with two knots tied at the back of the neck. It was covered with blood. He is still making inquiries into the case. The hammer was found in a wooden kerosine oil case. The box was open and had no lid.

The Jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder against a person or persons unknown to the jurors.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	3
B Mandvi, Chakala, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	4	29
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	3	1	19
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill	0	2	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	1	25
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	1	7
G Mahim and Worli	2	3	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	71	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	9
Total	15	17	98
Total plague deaths to date	30,998	26,559	
Same date last year	2	1	114

* Arrived from Padga in Thana by road from Sion Causeway, removed to Arthur Road Hospital from road side Lady Jamsetjee Road, attacked on 9th instant.

There was one plague attack on the 10th instant within the Bandora Municipal District. 2 cases occurred in Slaughter Houses which is outside Bandora Municipal limits.

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun on Tuesday was two, while on the same date last year a clean bill was shown.—At the urgent request of the people of Lower Damaun, their leader Mr. Sorabji M. Damanwala has sent from Bombay, where business detains him, a telegram to His Excellency the Governor General of Portuguese India, informing His Excellency that people had confidence in Dr. Antone Fernandes, who had rendered valuable services during the plague epidemics, and implored the continuance of his post as plague medical officer until the plague has disappeared.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

THERE was one seizure and two deaths from plague on Monday (8th inst.), which brings the total number of seizures up to 202 and of deaths to 164. The general death-rate was 37, as against a quinquennial average of 49.

A PLAGUE SPOT.

A basti in the purlieus of Barra Bazar is a fearsome thing, and that in Rup Chand Roy's Street, the destruction of which the Municipality is contemplating, is an aggravated specimen of noisome squalor and unrelieved misery. To get any idea of it one must imagine a rhomboid framed in by large tenement houses, which effectually shut out sunshine and air. The houses in this irregular space are dotted about promiscuously and present an accumulation of filthy debris which would appal the dirtiest lazzaroni of the dirtiest part of Naples. They are for the most part built in two storeys, and one would imagine, on examining them closely, that the continental system of taxing windows existed there, for there are no windows, and the only entrance to the interior is so narrow and low that an ordinary-sized man has to squeeze in on all-fours through a hole in the wall. The wattle of which the wall is made exudes glutinous grime, while the thatch of the roof is caked with soot and reeks with vermin. The approaches are strewed with pestilential offal, which when saturated by rain give off a sickening odour, which it is a marvel does not turn the whole place into a foul lethal chamber. Yet, in this 150 square feet of area, there live two hundred people or more, who are for the most part engaged in making the sweetmeats which from an important item in the daily sustenance of the poorer classes of the population

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE MASTER FLOUR AND SPICE MILLS COMPANY.

The third annual meeting of shareholders of the company was held at the registered office, Esplanade Road, Mr. Governdhandas Motiram, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The directors report was as follows :—

The Directors have the pleasure to lay before you the audited accounts for the year ending 31 December 1897. They recommend that the disposable balance of Rs. 8,210-14-4 should be distributed as follows :—

To dividend of 7 1-2 per cent. per annum in proportion and the time of payment of respective calls. To depreciation of machinery fund account Rs. 529 and to carry forward the balance to next year's account.

Your machinery and stock are insured against loss by fire for Rs. 1,05,600. M. Dayabhai Vadilal (Director) having died, the Directors have appointed Mr. Vithuldas Vadilal in his room, which appointment you have to confirm. Mr. Abedeenbhai Peerbhai Damjee having resigned the directorship, you have to appoint a director in his room. Messrs. Vithuldas Vadilal and Jamshedji C. Pawalia, retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. You have to appoint an auditor and fix his remuneration

Resolutions in conformity with the recommendations made in the directors' report were adopted by the meeting; and the proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THT PORT, CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office, Forbes Street, Mr. S. E. Shellim, chairman of the board presiding. The following was the director's report :—

In submitting the usual balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 30th April 1898, the Directors have the pleasure to report that the result of the years operations is satisfactory. The past season was generally favorable the rains being good and seasonabley distributed during the cultivation period. During the year the crop being good and the paddy market favorable, the companys returns were very satisfactory. The actual cash receipts this year amounted to Rs. 4,89,087 as against Rs. 4,11,740 of the previous year and the debts against Ryots were reduced by Rs. 44,360 including bad debts written-off. This year there is an increase of beeghas 9,602 under cultivation owing to settlement of new lands chiefly in lots 18, 29 and 43. There is also an increase in the annual revenue of Rs. 19,158 which is owing to the progressive enhancement of our rents, and as these rents have not yet reached their maximum limit, we hope to see the increase steadily maintained. The reclamation works in lots 18, 43, 130 and 131 as referred to in the last report were continued this season and we are glad to say the progress made is satisfactory. The sum of Rupees 7,445 was collected during the year for salamy on pottahs. This amount has been credited as usual to the reserve fund, to which fund also has been added the sum of Rs. 735 being the amount of forfeited seven-tenth dividend.

The following sums have been transferred from profit and loss account :—Rs. 500 to the credit of moveable property for depreciation. Rs. 47, 038-7-5 to the credit of reserve fund. Rs. 25,003-15-7 to the credit of RyotsOutstanding Doubtful Debts Funds. These two funds now stand at Rs. 4,49,000 and Rs. 97,700 respectively. After making these appropriations the balance to the credit of profit and loss account amounts to Rs. 1,28,931-4-2 and your Directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 23 per share be declared absorbing Rs. 1,23,000, and that the balance Rs. 931-4-2 be carried to next year's account. Two of your Directors Mr. Framjee Jamsetjee Batlibot and the Hon'ble Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram retire by rotation, but are eligible, and offer themselves for re-election. In terms of clause 93 of the articles of association, Brig.-Surg. Lt.-Col. C. Waters, has vacated office as a Director owing to his departure to England on account of ill health for more than three consecutive months; the board subsequently re-elected him as a Director of the Company, which appointment you are now requested to confirm. The shareholders have to appoint two auditors for the year ending 30th April 1899 and to fix their remuneration :

The meeting adopted resolutions framed in accordance with the recommendations of the directors. The customary compliment to the chairman closed the proceedings.

DAMAUN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEDURE UNDER PORTUGUESE CRIMINAL LAW.

On the opening of the adjourned Damaun Criminal Sessions at 11 on Wednesday morning, the presiding Judge, Mr. Alberto Ozorio de Castro postponed, *sine die*, the trial of the celebrated Timber theft case which had been adjourned to this day. The reasons that have transpired for such an indefinite postponement, while more than a hundred witnesses, summoned from distant places, were in attendance at considerable inconvenience and loss to themselves, are worth relating. Under one of the sections of the Portuguese Criminal Code, the prosecutor and the accused have to hand up to the Court lists of witnesses whom they wish to call and thereupon summonses for their attendance are issued. Neither the Prosecutor nor the accused are allowed to increase the given number of his witnesses but they are at liberty to substitute the name of a witness in the one named dying. Taking advantage of the death of one of the numerous witnesses for the defence, the third accused Mr. Manoel Sebastian Vas, who has been retained since the last adjournment of the case, applied to substitute the name of Dr. de Castro himself as his witness, whereupon the conscientious Judge made a minute to the effect, that some time ago while he was at a dinner party at Upper Damaun in company of five or six other persons, the Clerk of the Court, Mr. Lobo, declared before him and the otherpersons present that Judge Martin, before whom evidence of witnesses was originally taken for making a *prima facie* case for issuing warrants of arrest in this case, had committed gross irregularities and carried high handedness and used coercion in procuring the depositions of the witnesses, and that Mr. Lobo, as a subordinate under the Judge was forced to become a *particeps criminis*. That Mr. Lobo had repeated this statement before him a week afterwards in Court. That he (Judge Castro) could be called a witness for the defence and was therefore incapacitated from trying the case which he would transfer to the Assistant Judge, Mr. Francis Moniz. Upon receipt of a copy of this minute, Mr. Dias, the Counsel for the Advocate for Mr. Vas filed a petition of suspicion against Mr. Moniz, the purport of which is, that it is notorious that there exists personal enmity between Mr. Vas and Mr. Moniz, and therefore the latter could not try the case against the former. The Crown Advocate has filed an "agravo" against the order of Judge Castro contending that the reasons given by the Judge are not sufficient to incapacitate him from trying the case. The result now is that the "agravo" will be argued in its turn before the High Court of Goa, and if it is successful Judge Castro will be ordered to hear the case, if unsuccessful, then it will become necessary to appoint a Special Judge from Goa to hear Mr. Vas's petition of suspicion against the Assistant Judge, Mr. Moniz and analogous to the hearing of the petition of suspicion of Mr. Vas against Judge Veiga in 1895, both the petitioner and the "suspected" Assistant Judge will be represented by Advocates and a dozen of witnesses paraded on both sides to fill up the records with hearsay evidences. If this petition prove unsuccessful, then the Assistant Judge Mr. Moniz will try this case, but if successful, then a Special Judge will have to be imported from Goa for that purpose. It may be mentioned that Judge Martin, against whom Lobo has made insinuations holds at present the responsible post of the District Judge of Ponda in Goa.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

WRITING from Rajkote on 8th August our correspondent says :—A cricket match was played here between Jhalawar and the rest of Kathiawar on Friday and Saturday on the Gymkhana ground, near the Rajkumar College. The presence of the renowned cricketeer Prince Ranjitsingji afforded it unusual interest. A similar match will be played on the 11th instant. Prince Ranjitsingji's return after a long absence has attracted many a Gentleman from all parts of Kathiawar. The Prince is admired for his intelligence and simple disposition. The attention of Cap ain Carnegy, Assistant Political Agent, in charge Sorath, was drawn some time ago to certain large items contained in the account of Wala Naja Kala, shareholder of Jetpore—Bilkha, whose estate was recently taken under British management. Account books of several firms in Amreli, Jetpore, Chital, Bhownugger, Junagurh, Rajkote, Chandli, &c., have been attached. A committee, composed of the Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Halar, as President and Khadia Kamdar., a judicial officer of the Dhrangadhra State and two other gentlemen, as members, is appointed to inspect the account books.

We again feel the scarcity of rain on our side, though the sky remains gloomy.

His Excellency the Dewan of Mysore and half a dozen of officers of that state are expected to arrive here this evening. H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Palitana, has made every arrangement for their accommodation in his bungalow. A week ago about 20 dacoits entered the village of Padawala under Goudal at sunset and looted the house of a rich Girasia of the village, Merujt carrying away about 10,000 rupees in cash. Durbar Mansinhji Talukdar of the fifth class state of Jalia Dewani, near Dhrole died last week The deceased was of a genial disposition.

THE number of oil-paintings received for the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition is 225, and of water-colours 243, while miscellaneous exhibits, photograph screens, fancy work, etc., amount to 200. There are still some 50 exhibits to come in. Last year the number was 663. The pictures sent in are said to be good on the whole.

ABKARI-CONTRACTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—During the last fifteen years, many a humble petition has been made by the masses of the people, many a weighty memorial sent by the political associations of Bombay, Thana and Colaba, many a vigorous speech delivered not only at public meetings, but in the Legislative, Council itself, against the existing Abkari system of farming out the sale of country liquor to favourite middlemen and of restricting the sale of toddy in their interests, without producing the slightest effect of consequence on the local Government. Nay, at one time, large numbers of the inhabitants of Surat and Colaba even went to the length of signing a kind of self-denying ordinance, by which they pledged themselves not to touch toddy or country liquor, in the fond hope that this novel demonstration would open the eyes of Government to the very serious nature of their grievances. At last, perceiving that those whose interest it was to maintain the present system, had at their backs everywhere the "masters of many legions," and that the latter were impervious to reason and argument, they sank again into that fatalistic apathy, characteristic of all Asiatic people, and ceased altogether, "to agitate" the question. But those who had given up all hopes of seeing a change for the better, have lately received a fresh stimulus from the news conveyed in your leader of the 4th July, that the Government of India is determined to adopt a uniform Abkari system for the whole country, and that taking a more comprehensive and disinterested view of this great problem, than the parochial bumbledom of the local Secretariat, it is in favour of abolishing the pernicious farming system. The Government of India, profiting by the experience of the last fifteen years, would drive out the middleman, and make it impossible for him to fatten, as he now does, at the expense not only of the health and substance of the people, but of the public revenue. It would in short, introduce into the Bombay Presidency the system of separate licenses prevailing in Madras and Bombay City, under which the "cream of the milk" which is now by a strange shortsightedness, allowed to be skimmed by the middleman, would be turned to account, as it ought, to fill out the lean ribs of the public Exchequer, and under which, for instance, any such maladministration, as that of the district of Khandesh, (when according to my calculations, Government has received during the last ten years at least twenty-five lakhs less than its due) would be absolutely impossible. Under these circumstances, I think that it is the duty of all interested in the welfare of the Presidency, and particularly of all political bodies, to strengthen the hands of the Government of India by subjecting "with the aid of local knowledge," the present system to the "fierce light" of disinterested criticism, and by exposing in their naked ugliness all those vices inherent in it, which the official apologists make it their business to hide and glaze over. That system, Sir, of giving the farms to "selected men" as it is called instead of to the highest bidders, was first tried in the Surat district in 1883-4. The circumstances under which this was done are worth recalling to after 15 years, as they gave as it were a foretaste of what was to happen, and reflected as it were in a magic mirror the subsequent history of Abkari administration. Sir Charles Pritchard (then plain Mr. Pritchard) in the first instance publicly asked for tenders for the whole district of Surat "excluding" Mandvie, and "for one year only." Various offers were sent in on this understanding, which were rather low, as was natural, because the contract was to be for a year only, and the bidders had to take into account the expense of constructing new stills, supplying materials and utensils to the shopkeepers and other charges incidental to a new and precarious undertaking. Poor fellows all their trouble was in vain, for Mr. Pritchard by private understanding, in Poona, gave the turn for the whole district for three years instead of one, and including Mandvie, instead of excluding it, to Mr. Dadabhai H. Dubash. As if this was not enough the monopoly of selling toddy in half the district of Mandvie was also included in it. As soon as these terms came to light, all those who had sent in the first tenders protested against this mole-and-corner method of giving contracts, and represented that if the same terms had been published at first, they would have offered much more, in fact they expressed their readiness to pay a lakh more than Mr. Dubash himself. But no notice was taken of these representations, and they waited in the hope that they would have another chance at the expiration of the triennial contract. But they counted without their host, for that time no tenders were asked for at all, and the farm was renewed privately to Mr. Dubash, and has continued to be renewed in the same manner up to the present time. Once only during the years subsequent, the department was driven by public clamour to make a show of demanding tenders, but it was a "farce" as you have yourself said, and the contract was again renewed to the favoured Mr. Dubash. This is how Mr. Dubash first captured the Surat district in 1883, and has continued to enjoy his prize for the last 15 years. When he first entered into possession he had no liquor on hand, and had not constructed any stills, consequently, he had to supply for a long time the Surat demand from the Poona distillery. But there were bitter complaints throughout the district, and these found their way into the public prints of Surat as well as Bombay. This sort of thing continued even when he constructed his own stills at Surat, and at last the Collector Mr. Mulock took action. The contractor also introduced the system of what is called "Kasar" a system which was adequately described by the Hon. Mr. Trevor in a Report dated 9th May 1889, for the edification of Government. Those of your readers who would know more will do well to consult the files of the "Gujrat Darpan," a Surat paper. The letters in this paper also formed the subject of an interpellation in the Legislative Council, but the official reply was as usual. So much I hope will suffice for Surat, for the limits set to writers in the daily press oblige me to be contented with touching the leading points only.—Yours, &c.,

August 6. P. B. DANTRA.

WILL OF THE LATE MR. C. W. LEA.

THE personality of the late Mr. Charles Wheeley Lea (of Lea and Perrins, the famous sauce Manufacturers) has been sworn at £1,070,000 and the realty at £29,000. The estate duty already paid exceeds £88,000, but the amount will be increased by a sum of £25,000 inlegacy duties which the estate has to bear. In his will deceased made bequests of £100,000, each to two nephews and a niece in South Australia. One nephew is dead, and his widow gets instead £5,000, Mrs. Lea—the widow—gets £50,000 and the real estate. Beyond these items there are some sixty bequests to distant relatives, thirty to servants and others to Worcester charitable institutions, the total amount thus disposed of amounting to £350,000. The widow is the residuary legatee, and will receive in all about half a million.

A fortune of nearly the same amount made from the sale of Worcester sauce, was left by deceased's late partner. A London contemporary gives the following account of the way in which the firm of Lea and Perrins built up their business; "When Lord Sandays came from India to reside in the county of Worcester he wished to have a quantity of sauce, with which he became acquainted in the East, prepared for his personal use." Having brought home the sauce recipe with him, he placed it for this purpose in the hands of the firm then carrying on a small chemists business in Broad Street, Worcester.

His Lordship finding that the sauce supplied was accurately prepared, gave a repeat order and took occasion at the same time to suggest that, as he had never tasted a relish so delicious, they should put up a few bottles and place them in the glass case which stood on their counter, for sale to the public. There, however, the samples stood neglected for a long period until a commercial traveller happened to call, whose eye accidentally caught sight of the labels on the bottles. Being something of a gourmand he bought a bottle of the sance, and when he paid another visit to the shop, some considerable time afterwards, he expressed his high approval of the viand, and offered a suggestion by which he believed it might produce a fortune. He advised the firm to subscribe a hundred guineas to the Commercial Travellers' School—a charitable institution—and predicted that this would be followed by a large and ever-growing demand for the commodity. Lea and Perrins acted on the hint given them, the result being that a demand sprang up for the article exceeding their most sanguine expectations.

More than thirty years ago their advertising bill amounted to £12,000 a year. As the sale was even then so great, the firm thought they might gradually reduce their advertising expenditure to £3,000 a year; but the sale fell out of all proportion to the reduction made by them in their outlay on advertisements. Accordingly, they felt obliged to raise it to the old figure.—*Grocers Monthly.*

As far back as February the 5th, says the "Pall Mall Gazette" of July 15, we took occasion to remark that Lord Balfour of Burleigh and Mr. George Curzon were among the elect few from whom Lord Salisbury would make his choice of a successor to Lord Elgin. That our prophecy was fully justified is stablished by the fact that at the present moment only their two names are mentioned, and it is generally accepted as certain that one or other of them will be selected. Both of them are admirably qualified intellectually and socially for the important and responsible position of Viceroy of India; both are in the prime of life, though Mr. George Cruzon has the advantage of being the younger by ten years, hnd both have bad considerable training and experience of official work. Mr. George Curzon has the additional recommendation that he has been a great traveller in the East, has very closely studied the questions connected with that part of the world, and has publish d several admirable books about it. He is a man of resource, resolution, and self-reliance, and it would not surprise us if in the result Lord Salisbury's selection should fall on him.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE annual general meeting of the Sassoon Mechanics Institute was held yesterday afternoon in the hall of the Institute, Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel G. Waters, presiding. The report for the year 1897-98 was presented to the meeting from which we take the following extracts :—

The Committee of Management have the pleasure to submit to the Members, what they consider a satisfactory report of the proceedings connected with the Institute during the past year. It is the first care of the Committee to render the Institute as useful and attractive as possible, and they are gratified to find that its benefits are appreciated, as evinced by an increase of members. They are assured that from the point of view of general excellence and usefulness, the Institute has steadily advanced. On the 31st March 1898, there were 104 Life Members, 5 Honorary Life Members 245 and Ordinary or Quarterly Members. Three Life Members having died, their names were removed from the list. The numbers last year were 107, 5 and 236 respectively. Three hundred and twelve visitors made use of the Reading Room and Library during the year. The number last year was three hundred and thirty-three. This has always been and must continue to be the most important and prominent feature of the Institute. As a first class Public Library with a very moderate subscription, it is entitled to the fullest support both private and official. The collection of books and periodicals is most extensive. The Committee have always received every assistance and encouragement from Government. The Institute has also been well supported by the public, and it has thus been enabled to provide a liberal supply of books and papers. The number of books added to the Library during the year was 398.

The Committee take this opportunity of reminding Members of the importance of conforming to the rules in regard to the return of books and magazines. The rules allow a reasonable time for the perusal of all books, etc., but the Committee regret to observe that very often books and magazines are kept beyond the period allowed. This entails extra work on the establishment, and also causes inconvenience and complaints. At the close of the year the Library contained 12,595 volumes. The number of old and new books circulated during the year was 39,500. The average number of books issued per day was 125. Seventy-four English, Continental and Indian Newspapers, Magazines, &c., were taken in during the year and circulated 24,393 times. The average number of issues per day was 78. The usual grant of Rs. 300 was received from Government towards the cost of lectures during the session. Three highly interesting lectures were delivered as under :—1st "Literature as a Mental Tonic," by Professor M. Macmillan, B. A., 2nd "The Sense of Taste," by Mr. E. H. Aitken. 3rd "The Plague in Bombay," by Brigade-Surgeon Lt.-Col. T. S. Weir. All the lectures were well attended and much appreciated by the Members and their friends. The Committee take this opportunity of thanking the above three gentlemen for their interesting lectures. The Lecture Hall Building Fund (inclusive of the Endowment Fund Rs. 7,908-12-10) now amounts to Rs. 17,361-0-11. There have been no important changes in the Establishment during the year under review, and the Committee appreciate the efficient work done by the staff, under the management of Mr. Quanbrough. In accordance with the usual custom voting lists were circulated at the close of the year, giving the names of the Members eligible for election. The voting list were duly examined by the scrutineers, who reported the result to be as follows :—President—Brigade-Surgeon Lt.-Col. G. Waters. Vice-Presidents :—Khan Bahadur M. C. Mehta, C.I.E., F.R.I.B.A., M. Inst. E. E. Mr. S. E. Shellim and Mr. C. Wallace, C. E., Directors—Mr. A. F. Turner, Mr. R. Watson, Mr. G. Lund, Mr. C. C. James, C. E., Mr. A. S. Sassoon, Mr. T. A. Savage, Mr. Byramjee N. Seervai, Revd. S. Leigh Lye, Mr. Jamsetjee C. Jamsejee and Mr. C. E. Palmer. Honorary Treasurer —Mr. J. P. Cornforth. Honorary Secretary.—Mr. R. A. Jenkins. The financial position of the Institute is satisfactory. There has been a net increase of Rs. 954-5-10 in the receipts as well as a slight increase of Rs. 209-9-1 in the disbursements. It will be seen from the accompanying comparative statements of receipts and disbursements of the year under review, with those of 1893-97, that the Institute has benefited to the extent of Rs. 744-12-3 without any sacrifice of efficiency. Statements giving in detail the items of income and expenditure of the different funds of the Institute for 1897-98, are annexed to the Report. The invested funds of the Society amount to Rs. 24,000. It is to be regreted that the revised catalogue of the books in the Bor Novel Room, has not met with such a ready sale as at first anticipated. A large sum was expended on the same; and it is hoped that every Member will purchase a copy, which will at least help to defray the cost of its production.

The president in proposing the adoption of the report thanked the members for the honour they had done him in relecting him to the presidentship during his absence in Europe and complimented the office bearers on the prosperous financial results obtained by careful and efficient management during the year under report. The Library had been pretty well supplied with books during the year and was well patronised. It was the great desire of the managing committee to make the library not only instructive, but also to a certain extent, educative and with that object in view the selection of books in future should have regard to that point. Instead of selecting only books of light literature such as novels, works of science, travels would also be included in the selection. They had already paid regard to that principle of selection and now they should do so still more. The Institute seemed to supply a distinct want in Bombay and he hoped it would go on year by year increasing in popularity and becoming more a social centre in this beautiful city.

The report was adopted and the usual resolutions having been carried, the proceeding terminated with the usual compliments to the chairman.

TRAVELS IN THE PAMIRS.

MR. COBBOLD'S ADVENTURES.

MR. COBBOLD, who passed through Gilgit on his way to India from the Pamirs, where he was made prisoner by the Russian authorities and afterwards released, states that permission was granted him by the Governor-General of Turkestan to travel through all the Pamirs. He travelled by the Kuntemis Valley and the Kumbel Pass from Boulungkul, at the head of the Giz defile, to the Karakul Lake, thence by the Thanwas river to Tashkurgan, intending to cross the Marjanai Pass to Alichur. The project however was found to be impracticable. The question of food supplies obliged him to descend the Bartang valley to Kala Wamar, where he was arrested immediately by the Bokharan Beg under the orders of the Commandant of the Pamirs, and detained on the Oxus for fifteen days. He was then given the option of returning under an escort to the Chinese frontier by the same route, or remaining in Shignan for a month till the Governor of Ferghana sent orders for his disposal. He chose the former alternative and was escorted by Cossacks up the Bartang to the Karaart Pass and released. The Commandant and Chief Political Officer of the Pamir's has his head-quarters at Shignan. The arrest is attributed to the reports forwarded to St. Petersburg by the Russian Consul at Kashgar that Mr. Cobbold was a secret spy in the service of the Indian Government, combined with undoubt d disaffection amongst the Mussulmans of Ferghana and the Pamirs, rendering the presence of an Englishman undesirable. Mr. Cobbold's shikari and Roshan Aksakals, who had assisted him, were sent to Marghilan in chains. No information of the cancelling of his passport was given to Mr. Cobbold, and great difficulty was experienced by him on his return by reason of the harsh treatment which had been meted out to the shikari and Aksakals.

THE desire to have something for nothing takes many forms. Autograph hunting is one of the more aggressive, and the latest method of circumventing it will be read with interest by literary men who have been victimised. Mr. J. Blondelle-Burton, that most readable of our latter-day novelists, has instructed his secretary to use the following formula to every supplicant for his autograph. It runs thus :—"Sir,—I am instructed to inform you that Mr. Bloundelle-Burton will be pleased to sign any of his works you may forward for that purpose."

THE Distillers' Company, Limited, of which Messrs. S. Fitze and Co., are the Bombay agents, continues its phenomenally prosperous career says the "Wine Trade Review." The directors are recommending a final dividend of 12s. per share, making with the interim dividend, 10 per cent. for the year, and they also recommend that a bonus of 5s. per share be paid, that £6,000 be added to the depreciation and reserve fund and £10,000 to the Fire insurance fund, and that £15,487 be carried forward to the next account.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.—For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists Grocers, &c.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and Reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824, Sold by Chemists throughout the world.
In bottles, 1s, 1 1-2d, and upwards.

NAGPORE NOTES.

BUT for a glimmer of sunshine occasionally, writes a local correspondent, the week has been a wet one although we have had no heavy showers like those the week previous. The prospects seem hopeful from an agricultural point of view as the bunniah has made no move to raise prices; the tendency seems to be bowards a reduction. Last Monday and Tuesday being close holidays cricket was much "the order of the day." There were no less than four matches played during those two days in one of which the fair sex took part. The conditions, in the above game, were that the gentlemen should bat, bowl and field with the left hand only. Some of the ladies did well, 'mowing' the ball grandly. The second match was between an eleven of the B. N. Railway Cricket Club and the Guild Cricket Club. In the first innings the B. N. Railway made 104 runs while the Guild scored 49 runs. In the second innings the B. N. Railway fell to pieces and the Guild showed to advantage making 56 and 111 runs respectively, thus ending in a draw, both sides making an equal number of runs. The chief scorers on the B. N. Railway side were Duncan, McGarry and Francis, while for the Guild, Hopson and Knowles did the best. The Line Officers also tried conclusions with the Nagpur Club. Being short of men some boys of the school played to make up the eleven. The Line Officers were victorious. On the conclusion of the above match some Officers of the garrison assisted by students from the schools played against the Nagpur Club. The Military—Major Mogridge, Lancashire Regiment; Captain Deecy, Artillery; Captain Odds, Lancashire; Captain Johnson, Lancashire and Lieutenant Herbert, won by a few runs. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteers begin drill from the 8th instant. Col. Wynne, A. D. C. (Agent and Chief Engineer) has his heart and soul in Volunteering and I do not think I am wrong in saying, that the B. N. Railway corps get through as much real work as any in India.—The Church of England Temperance Society holds its annual meeting on Monday the 8th August.—At 7 p.m. there will be a service at All Saints Church after which the members will hold a meeting at the Bishop's School.—The Hindoo festival 'Janmastamy' or the anniversary of the birth of Krishna, will be observed as a close holiday in all offices on the 10th instant, Monday next. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company are pushing on their extensions rapidly. I learn that the line to Kola a few miles from Calcutta will be open for traffic immediately and the Cuttack portion will have trains running by October next.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

HALF YEARLY REPORT.

THE Report of the Committee for the half year ending 30th June last to be submitted to the General Meeting to be held in the Pavilion on Monday the 22nd day of August is as under :—

The total number of Members of the Gymkhana is 1,621 of whom 464 were resident on 30th June 1898; 70 new Members have been elected during the past half year; and 11 Members have resigned. 27 Honorary Members were elected during the half year. At the last General Meeting held on the 28th day of February 1898, the Committee for the year was elected by ballot, the results being as follows, viz :—

The Hon'ble Sir Charles P. Farran, President; T. W. Birkett, and Marshall F. Reid, Joint Hony. Secy. and Treasurer; W. A. Haig Brown, Hony. Secretary Boats; Dr. D. MacDonald, Hony. Secretary Bowls; Capt. C. G. Carnegy, Hony. Secretary Cricket; W. P. Peachey, Hony. Secretary Golf; C. H. S. Boggs, Hony. Secretary Lawn Tennis; F. Graham, Honorary Secretary Polo; W. G. Symes, Honorary Secretary Racquets; L. H. Richardson, Honorary Secretary Football and Hokey; F. C. Macrae, L. Penny, H. E. E. Procter, P. B. Savile, Additional Members.

The following changes have taken place in the Committee during the half year :—Secretary and Treasurer,—Mr. J. A. Jeffrey undertook the duties of Secretary and Treasurer in place of Mr. Birkett. Polo Secretary.—Mr. D. Graham undertook the duties of Polo Secretary on Mr. F. Graham's departure for Europe. Racquets Secretary.—Mr. A. C. W. Sabery undertook the duties of Racquet Secretary, in place of Mr. W. G. Symes. Football and Hockey Secretary.—Mr. T. D. Moore undertook the duties of Football and Hockey Secretary in place of Mr. L. H. Richardson.

Additional Member.—Mr. T. W. Birkett accepted the invitation of the Committee to join as an additional Member in room of Mr. H. E. E. Procter, who left for England.

Cricket.—The season has only just commenced therefore only a general idea can be formed at present. A great many Members have made use of the practice nets since the 1st June. Batting appears good and there are a few promising colts in this line, but bowling is lamentably weak and as yet no wicket-keeper has been unearthed.

Polo has been fairly well supported lately and the rains should increase the number of players.

Racquets.—The Court has been fairly well patronised during the 6 months under consideration the average number of players per month being exactly the same as in the corresponding 6 months in 1897 namely 21.

Lawn Tennis.—There appears to be no abatement in the popularity of this game. The Courts were more or less all occupied every evening up to the burst of the monson. The entries in all the events were numerous and quality was also well represented. The Marryat and Western India Challenge Cups were both won by J. G. Greig and the Western India Challenge Cup doubles was won by J. G. Greig and S. R. Arthur. The single Handicap was won by H. Andrews and the doubles by C. H. S. Boggs and H. Andrews.

Boats.—The earlier half of the year is not the one in which most attention is given to rowing. A good foundation has however been laid in the establishment at Bandora of a new and much more commodious Boat House and it is hoped that the Regatta to be held in October will bring out a great deal of new talent.

Golf.—Large number of players have turned out regularly in spite of the roughness of the course during the hot weather. The season terminated successfully in February last. Mr. Osborne Marshall carrying off the Forty two medal.

Football.—Prospects up to date are exceptionally good, several new Members are playing and only 2 or 3 of last year's team have left.

Hockey was started early this year and was taken up with great enthusiasm, so many Members playing that it was necessary to play 2 games on practice nights.

Bowls.—The popularity of Bowls has been kept up and a large number of players turned up every evening until the burst of the monsoon.

THE MERMAID CASE.

THE following further correspondence has taken place between the Editor of the *Indian Planters Gazette* and Mr. John Cave Orr, of the firm of Messrs Orr, Robertson & Burton, who is acting for Captain D. P. Sellar, of the 4th D. G.'s

Calcutta, 1st August, 1898.

TO THE EDITOR *Indian Planter's Gazette.*

RE MERMAID CASE.

Dear Sir,—I am instructed by my client Captain D. P. Sellar, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, to refer to you on the subject of a paragraph commenting on this case which appeared on page 48 (Sporting Intelligence) of the issue of the *Indian Planters Gazette* published on the 30th ultimo. My client does not present that he finds the remarks in that paragraph altogether intelligible but the paragraph clearly contains the suggestion that the enquiry by the Military authorities has been completed and that their decision is no more satisfactory to my client than the decision which the Stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club took it upon themselves to pass and publish.

I am directed by my client to inform you that it is not the fact that the enquiry by the Military authorities has been completed, or that their decision has been published, and I am further instructed to call upon you pending the completion of such enquiry in fairness to refain from publishing any further comments on this case having reference to my client who while welcoming a full enquiry by the Military authorities, is, by the very fact that such an enquiry is in progress, precluded at the present moment from disposing of or dealing with attacks upon himself in the public press.

I trust and beg that you will recognise the propriety of refraining from any further attempt to prejudice a case which is still sub judice and I may state that if this request has no effect, my client will upon the conclusion of the pending enquiry, institute against you such civil or criminal proceedings as he may be advised are proper for the protection of his character and reputation.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN CAVE ORR.

John Cave Orr, Esq. 3rd August 1898.

RE MERMAID CASE.

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of yours of the 1st, and regret delay in replying the same. We are glad to hear that the Mermaid enquiry is not at an end. We are not in the habit of commenting upon matters which are *Sub judice*, and should not have referred to this one had we not presumed from the statement concerning your client's release from arrest that the matter was at an end. Your client has grasped the meaning of the paragraph in our issue of the 30th correctly. We aver that he in common with the Indian racing public *en bloc*, will welcome a more satisfactory investigation and report than it was possible for the C. T. C. Stewards to make.

We will publish your letter to us, and this our reply, for we are as anxious as your client that the case should have every chance of an unprejudiced hearing.

Yours faithfully,
A. S. BARROW,
Editor, *I. P. G.*

COUNT LEONTIEFF, who was wounded in the thigh through an accident with a mitrailleuse at Harrar, is returning to France, as he is unable to continue his expedition in Abyssinia.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 2nd August were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette" :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 8th August, 17 feet 10 inches against 19 feet 5 inches on same date last year. The supply of water is insufficient in Dadu and Sehwan. Kharif sowings and rice transplanting are in progress. The agricultural stock are in good condition. The supply of fodder is improving in Kohistan. The prices of food-grains are steady.

Shikarpur.—River 12 feet against 15 feet in the same week last year. Kharif cultivation is it progress. The supply of water is insufficient. Locusts appeared in two talukas and caused slight damage in one taluka. The cattle are in good condition. The supply of fodder is sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Division of rabi crops continues in one taluka, kharif sowing in six talukas and rice transplanting in one taluka. The supply of water is deficient in the Dadwah Canal and in other canals in the talukas of Hyderabad and Moro. Locusts appeared in the Shahdadpur taluka, but caused no damage. The cattle are in good condition. The supply of fodder is plentiful. There was no rain during the week.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Crops are flourishing. The supply of water is sufficient except at the tails of the Ghar and Desert canals. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The price of wheat and rice has risen by 2 and 4 chataks respectively while that of jowari has fallen by 2 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—More rain is wanted in the desert talukas. The water supply in the Mirpur canals is improving. Kharif sowings have been nearly completed in the Nara Valley. Locusts appeared in the Khipro and Sanghar talukas, but caused no damage.

Ahmedabad—(For week ending 6th August 1898).—The rainfall for the week was maximum 2 inches 08 cents at Ahmedabad, minimum 46 cents at Viramgam. Transplantation of rice is in progress. Standing crops are in good condition. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. The price of bajri is 15 seers, of jowari 17 seers, of wheat 10 seers 40 tolas and of rice, second sort, 8 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—The rainfall during the week was maximum 13 cents at Dohad, minimum 2 cents at Halol. The standing crops and agricultural stock are in good condition. The fodder is plentiful. The price of bajri in Godhra has fallen from 21 to 23 seers per rupee and that of maize in Dohad from 28 to 30 seers per rupee.

Kaira.—(For week ending 8th August 1898).—The rainfall for the week was maximum 65 cents at Kaira, minimum 3 cents at Matar. Sowing of bavto and rice is in progress, and other standing crops are in good condition. Green grass is available in all places. The agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of bajri is 16 seers, of wheat 9 seers and of rice 10 seers per rupee.

Broach.—The rainfall for the week was 6 cents at Broach; there was none in other talukas. Weeding operations are in progress. Cotton, where damaged by heavy rain, is being resown. Transplantation of rice continues in some places. The general prospects are good. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good.

Surat.—The rainfall for the week was maximum 8 inches 86 cents at Chikhli, minimum 1 inch 37 cents at Chorasi. Transplantation of rice has been completed except in the Chorasi, Pardi and Mandvi talukas where it continues. Weeding is in progress. Standing crops are in good condition. The supply of fodder is sufficient and the condition of the agricultural stock is good. Prices are stationary.

Khandesh.—The rainfall during the week in the district was maximum 6 inches 71 cents at Taloda, minimum 94 cents at Pachora. There was no rain at Dhulia. Sowing of jowari and bajri continues. Standing crops are in good condition. Weeding has been commenced in some places. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. The prices of wheat, bajri and rice have fallen while that of jowari has slightly risen.

Nasik.—The rainfall at Nasik was 3 inches 62 cents More rain is wanted in Yeola. Sowing operations are in full progress. Land is being prepared for rabi crops. Transplantation of rice and nagli has been nearly completed. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. There is no marked variation in prices.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain daily; total of week 1·13 inches; total to date 49·07, being 0·08 below average. Abnormal temperature 1° warm throughout the week except on 5th, when temperature was normal. Vapour tension in excess on 3rd and 4th and normal from 5th to 9th. Abnormal wind northerly on 3rd and 4th; wind normal from 5th to 9th.

Thana.—The rainfall for the week was 3 inches 28 cents at Thana, and in the talukas maximum 3 inches 87 cents at Shahapur, minimum 1 inch 35 cents at Mahim. Transplantation of crops has been nearly completed. The state of young crops is good. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. Prices are stationary.

Kolaba.—There was rainfall throughout the district, maximum 9 inches 52 cents at Mahad, minimum 2 inches 23 cents at Uran. Rice seedlings are in good condition

CUBA, PAST AND PRESENT.

MR. DAVEY'S NEW BOOKS.

THIRTY eight years ago Anthony Trollope, in words which for their appropriateness might have been written last week, advocated the annexation of Cuba by the United States. He had just visited the Pearl of the Antilles, and seen what misuse Spain had made of her fairest possession. Anthony Trollope averred that the Cubans desired annexation. How indeed, he asked, can it be otherwise? Their only privilege was that of undergoing taxation. Every office is held by a Spaniard . . . All that is shown before their eyes of brilliance and power and high place is purely Spanish. No Cuban has any voice in his own country. He can never have the consolation of thinking that his tyrant is his countryman. . He cannot even have the poor pride of being slave to a great lord. He is the lackey of a reduced gentleman, and lives on the vails of those who despise his manners. Trollope's description, accurate in 1890, would here have been misleading twenty-eight years later. For since 1887-8, as the author of the present work shows, the Spanish Government has attempted to make reparation for its past misdeeds in Cuba. At this present time at least one half of the Government employes, high and low, are Cubans. There are some scores of Cuban officers in the Spanish army. Cuba is represented to the Cortes by thirteen Senators and thirty deputies. The University of Havana is almost entirely in the hands of Cubans. . . All the advocates of the Supreme Court are Cubans, many belonging to families which have resided for generations in the Island.

But the effort came too late. The various forces, principally economical, which had been making for revolt and separation ever since the middle of the eighteenth century, could no longer be controlled even by so humane and capable a Captain-General as Martinez Campos. It is possible that but for the outbreak of the Secession war, President Buchanan's policy; of which the English novelist wrote, would have been carried out, and Cuba annexed.

"GOING—GOING."

The American President offered 40,000 000£, for the island. It is believed that Spain spent as much (besides the lives of 100,000 soldiers) in suppressing the insurrection of eight years later. It is curious to think how often Cuba has been the object of money-bargaining wherein the would-be purchaser was not always American. Louis Philippe and Queen Christina agreed about a price for Cuba and Porto Rico. But the egregious Louis, who was not only a grasping huckster but a miser, asked that the Philippines should be thrown in as a tip, so to say. The Spaniards being dreadfully hard up he thought he could squeeze them The Spaniards refused, and the haggling came to nothing. Imagine Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines as French possessions. Buchanan's offer was much more liberal than King Louis Philippe's. General Prim and General Grant attempted a Cuban "deal," and General Sickles proceeded to Madrid as United States Envoy to carry out the transaction. Besides Buchanan, the following Presidents have advocated annexation: Jefferson, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Jackson, Polk, Fillmore, and Pierce. Often has Cuba appeared to be "going," as if to the tap of the auctioneer's hammer. Now she is going to the crack of artillery.

WASTE.

Mr. Davey, whose knowledge and impartiality are as conspicuous in this book as in his recent admirable work on Turkey, draws a painful picture of the waste and improvidence that have reduced to a condition so wretched a country which should be one of the most prosperous in the world. Consolidation of vast estates in the hands of idle, absentee landlords has impoverished Cuba as it did ancient Italy, and as it still does the southern portions of the kingdom. Locust swarms of officials have destroyed the peoples' substance. The captains-general, their thirty-four lieutenants, the twenty-six mayors, the functionaries of the maritime division, have at all times been surrounded by hosts of salaried underlings, only a minority of whom have any duties to perform. Mr. Davey remarks that native Cubans share these useless offices with the Spaniards, and that frequently they "are even less scrupulous. In this, as well as in the barbarities of war, Cubans and Spaniards are, as our author observes, six of one and half dozen of the other.

WHO ARE THE CUBANS?

First of all Mr. Davey names the "Cubanos." Descendants of Spanish colonists, who have inhabited the island for at least two generations. The slightest admixture of African blood debars the enjoyment of this distinction. . . . They are certainly more progressive in their ideas, and more anxious to educate their sons as all events to the highest standard, than are their Spanish cousins.

The "Cubanos" form about a third of the population. The next class, made up of the true Spanish population, is very small, but it owns at least a fourth of the island. Next there are the American settlers who associate very little with the Spaniards, although they are generally very friendly with the Cubanos. The coloured people, who vary from the despest ebony to the lightest cream, form a little over a third of the population. The coolies, who appear to be entirely Chinese, are despised by the whites and detested by the blacks. Mr. Davey's descrip ion of the blacks is the reverse of flattering. They are lazy, and horribly filthy in their habits; in these respects the very reverse of the Island of Nassau. Their hideous religious superstition, Voodism (in one passage oddly mis-pelt Buddhism) flourishes in Christian Cuba. Uncle Sam will have to root the Obiman out of his secret places in the Cuban forests, just as his British relative is abolishing the African fetishman. In either case the process will probably be slow.

UNCLE SAM'S DIFFICULTIES.

Himself an American, Mr. Davey makes the reflection that his countrymen, when they become masters of Cuba, will have to deal with a coloured population which has long been accustomed to far more courteous treatment than the Yankees are likely to vouchsafe to it. The American prejudice against Blacks, "which exists all over the United States, and amounts to a sense of obsolete loathing," is without example in Cuba, where blacks "mingle freely with the white congregations in the churches, and are even allowed to walk in the various religious processions, side by side with their late owners." Certainly, the black problem is serious enough in the United States, without any accretion from Cuaba. But doubtless, Uncle Sam will prove equal to the occasion. His great difficulty will be to sanitate the indescribably filthy Cuban black, and turn him into an industrious citizen. But if his British relative has done this, and done it splendidly, in the Bahamas and in Guiana, why may it not be done in Cuba? Nor are the blacks the only unclean people in Cuba. Mr. Davey gives some rather starting particulars concerning the indifference of most Cubanos to the most ordinary sanitary precautions. To this neglect he attributes much of the unhealthiness and mortality of a country the attractions and the marvellous beauties of which are the subject of many of Mr. Davey's best written pages. In one passage the writer surmises that the Cubanos, inheriting the Spanish tendency to anarchy," may eventually give their American conquerous "considerable trouble." But a little further on he sees in Captain-General Tacon's wise government early in the century a proof that, "under a firm hand and common sense administration, Cuba can be as well and as easily governed as any other country under the sun.

FANS AND FLIRTATION.

Mr. Davey's book abounds in curious and amusing descriptions of Cuban manners. Negro belles go to church of a morning in low-necked ball dresses, and without shoes and stockings. But from our author's account they are as religions as their Spanish fellow-worshippers. A Cuban, kneeling at the Virgin's shrine, will pray for luck at the next cock fight, and beg her to put in a good word for him. His religion has nothing to do with morals. With saints' and virgins' names substituted for those of the old gods it is paganism pure and simple, such as you may find in Italy at the present day. There is reason to believe that flirtations in church are not unknown in this country. But the use of the fan may be peculiar to Cuba. Mr. Davey was taken by a friend to the Cathedral of Havana to see how the thing was done.

We watched an extremely good-looking and richly apparelled young lady, who, after she had said her preliminary devotions, looked round her as if seeking somebody. Presently she opened her fan very wide, which, as the Cuban who was with us at the time assured us, meant "I see you. Then she half closed it: this indicated "Come and see me." Four fingers were next placed upon the upper half of the closed fan, signifying "At half-past four." The fan was next dropped upon the floor, which, we were told, signified the fact that the lady would be alone. A Havanese lady, who is expert in this system of signalling, can talk by the hour with the help of her fan, and of a bunch of variously coloured flowers, each of which has some special meaning.

HERETIC BURNING.

In the historical chapter there is a good word-picture of Havana in its pamly days, with its gubernatorial and other official equipages, gorgeously decorated, and drawn by four, six, or eight mules. The Captain-General's carriage had twelve mules. It was one of the gayest and most musicial cities in the world. Autos dafe were a favourite source of popular recreation.

At Havana, the burning included An allegorical procession to the place of execution, with children dressed in white as angels, and little nigger boys as devils, tails and horns complete, dancing before the condemned, who, of course, wore the traditional san benito, a sort of high mitre and shirt, embellished with demoniacal representations of Satan and his fire, capering amid flames and forked lighting. Then came the Govenor and his court, the civil and military officials, the clergy, the mocks, and the friars singing the seven penitential psalms—in a word, everything "muy grandioso y espectacolos." The description of

THE REBEL ARMY.

and its haunts in the forest, is perhaps the best in the volume. Lately, there were in this army about seventy thousand men (regular and irregular) "some ten thousand of whom were absolutely unarmed. The duty of the unarmed men consists in going round the field after a battle and gathering up the arms dropped by the wounded and the dead. Behind this army is "another consisting of a horde of civilized and uncivilized adventurers," including riff raff turned out of the neighbouring islands, Americans, Mexicans, Germans, Italians, and even a few Englishmen. Behind these, swarmed ex-slaves, coolies, with their wives and children. In this wild army, "the negroes, of whom there are thousands, seem, as a result of the free life they lead, to have reverted, in most cases, by a species of atavism, to their old savage habits." Mr. Davey mentions instances of horrible cruelties perpetrated by some of the rebel leaders. His account of the Masonic lodges, which, unlike English institutions, are political, is extremely interesting. The Masonic lodges have been powerfully influential in bringing about the recent insurrection. The operations of the Cuban Junta, whose headquarters are at New York, are fully explained. Santiago, now in American hands, is compared, in point of beauty, to Naples. There are also several biographical sketches of the chief leaders of the rebellion, and a good map of Cuba. Mr. Davey's book should be in the hands of everyone who desires to understand the Cuban question.

SHAKESPEARE'S ONE GREAT OMISSION.

NO IDEAL MOTHER IN HIS PLAYS.

A THOUGHT-STIRRING paper on "Mothers in Shakespeare" is contributed by Mary Bradford-Whitting to the "Gentleman's" for July. Shakespeare whose forte Hazlitt declared to be "everything," is found by this lady to have omitted one figure from his gallery of portraits, "the absence of which does not seem to have been generally noticed by his critics"—the ideal mother. She says:—

The 'fathers' of Shakespeare are a well-known and touching group, exhibiting towards their children a tenderness and a display of affection such as we are usually wont to connect with the maternal relationship. . . But the 'mothers' of Shakespeare are singularly few in number. Miranda is motherless and so are not only Desdemona and Cordelia but Rosalind, Celia, Silvia, Hero, Jessica, Imogen and Helena! Perdita has a mother it is true, but it is in her relations as a wife, rather than as a mother, that Hermione is represented. The Countess of Rousillon has a son, but it is as Helena's friend and not as Bertram's mother, that she rouses our interests. Juliet has a mother, to whose heart of stone she appeals in vain. . . Hamlet has a mother, each remembrance of whom is a pang to his distressed mind. . . . Nor on those mothers who possess more commendable qualities is there that "sweet, attractive kind of grace," and that "continual comfort" which we might naturally expect to find.

The writer is very hard on Constance, in "King John":—

The passionate grief of Constance is due rather to indignation for her supplanted prince than to love for her "pretty Arthur." . . . . She enjoys her sensations because they give her occasions for eloquent outpourings. . . . She tra'es, as it were, on her sorrow. . . . There is a false ring in the note of her love.

Not here, the writer concludes, is to be found "the perfection of motherhood." She goes on:—

Every other phase of woman's life he has entered into with the marvellous sympathy of genius: Cordelia is an ideal daughter, Imogen and Desdemona are ideal wives, Juliet and Miranda are perfect types of "maiden lovers," Isabella is an ideal sister, Celia and Rosalind give the lie to the well-worn sneer at womens friendship; Paulina is a type of the faithful attendant who passes her life in devotion to her mistress, Lychorida of the loving nurse who fills a mother's vacant place, and whose grave is covered with flowers and watered with tears by the child whom she has cherished.

But where is the ideal mother?

The natural inquiry is. What sort of mother had Shakespeare? and what sort of mother was his wife? But the writer finds this a region of mere conjecture, and rest in her conclusion:—

This only we know of certain knowledge, that although Shakespeare has sounded with the plummet of his genius all the depths of woman's love as wife, daughter, sister, servant, and friend, he has left unexplored that mighty power of motherhood, which is one of the great elemental forces of the world.

Perhaps it is left for this age of insurgent womanhood to opine that the heart of a mother is too deep for even a Shakespeare's plummet to sound.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, August 11.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J P Vaughan, I C S, to act as Sindhi Translator to Govt vice Mr P R Cadell, I C S, pending further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to confer on Rao Bahadur G V Joshi all the powers conferred, and which may be conferred by and under the said Code, on a Magte of the third class within the area comprised within the limits of the Municipal District of Sholapur, and in exercise of the power conferred by Section 15, H E in Council further pleased to direct that Rao Bahadur G V Joshi shall be a member of, and shall exercise the powers conferred on the Bench of Special Magtes at Sholapur constituted by Govt Notification No. 2196, dated the 22nd March 1898, vice Mr Laximnarayan Balkisan Sarda, deceased.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence on leave of Mr W C Webb, Barrister-at-Law, or pending further orders:—Mr Phiroze Hoshang Dastur, M A, (Bombay), to act as Second Presidency Magte, Mr E Wilkin to act as Third Presidency Magte.

Under Sec 8 (2) of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, the Governor in Council is pleased to specially empower the undermentioned Magtes of the First Class in the district of Khandesh to exercise the powers contemplated in Sec 8 (1) of the Act—Mr G W Hatch, I C S Mr F J Varley, I C S Rao Bahadur Sitaram Damodar Rao Bahadur Sakharam Chimnaji Joshi Rao Bahadur Moro Chintaman Jahi Khan Bahadur Shalom Bapuji Azam Shivlal Ambaram, acting Head Karkun, taluka Olpad in the district of Surat, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magte of the Third Class in that district, and is invested with additional powers.

Azam Sitaram Abuji, acting Head Karkun, taluka Amod in the district of Broach, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magte of the Third Class in that district.

Messrs A E L Emanuel, I C S, and C A Beyts, I C S, Asst Collrs in the district of Ahmedabad, and Mr F K Boyd, I C S, Special Officer on Plague duty in the district of Belgaum, are appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be Magtes of the Third Class in their respective districts.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J W S Dracup, Asst to the Commr, N D, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months and fifteen days.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Mr J W S Dracup on leave or pending further orders—Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Dinsha to act as Asst to the Commr, N D Rao Saheb Maneklal Nathheram to act as Sixth Grade Deputy Collr.

Mr W D Wilkins, Asst Supdt, Konkan Revenue Survey, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment—Mr J Sladen, I C S, to act as Collr and District Magte, Karachi, and District Registrar, Karachi, during the period Mr R Giles acts as Commr in Sind or pending further orders. Mr H C Mules on relief by Mr C E S Steele, to act as Collr and District Mag Shikarpur, and District Registrar, Shikarpur Mr J L Rieu, I C S, to act as, Collr and District Magte, Shikarpur, and District Registrars Shikarpur, until relieved by Mr Mules Mr F R Cadell, I C S, on relief by Mr Sladen, to act as Asst Commr in Sind.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Sec 21 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act VII of 1880, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentleman as Scientific Referee at the Port of Karachi vice Mr D Morris, retired Mr Edward Jackson, M Inst C E, Port Engr Karachi

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr S M Edwardes, I C S, to act as Under Secy to Govt in the Revenue and Financial Depts until relieved by Mr H S Lawrence, I C S.

Surgn Major M B Braganza was appointed to act as Civil Surgn, Jacobabad, in addition to his own duties, from the 27th March to the 3rd April 1898.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT PLAGUE.

Asst Surgn C M Rodrigues has been placedon plague duty under the orders of the Medical Officer in charge of Plague Flying Column No IX with effect from the 12th June 1898, forenoon.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Railway.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the grant of fifteen months, furlough, with the usual subsidiary leave, to Mr R A English, Chief Auditor and Accountant, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, with effect from the 15th Aug 1898 or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The Honble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Keshavji Haribhai Modi a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in such Court or Courts of the Ahmedabad District as may be assigned to him by the District Judge.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Nilkanth Janardhan Agte, residing at Satara, is appointed, with effect from the 15th August 1898, to be a Village Munsif under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, for the City of Satara and the undermentioned eight villages surrounding it in the Satara Taluka of the Satara District:—1 Karanje 2 Mhasve 3 Dare Khurd 4 Godoli 5 Wade 6 Khed 7 Shahapur 8 Sadapur.

Mr Vasudev Bapuji Akut is appointed to be Subordinate Govt Pleader in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Sinnar in the Nasik District vice Mr Rajaram Yeshwant Raje, deceased.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

Central Provinces Gazette, August 6

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr E H Blakesley, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Damoh.

Mr A C F B Blennerhassett, Assistant Commissioner, Saugor, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, Damoh.

Privilege leave for three months, is granted to Mr J G J Duff, District Superintendent of Police, Balaghat.

Mr J A S Higgins, Assistant District Superintendent of Police 2nd grade, Nasrpur, is appointed to officiate as district Superintendent of Police Balaghat, during the absence on privilege leave, of Mr J G J Duff or until further order.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr C H Browning, Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle

Mr C A P Rogers Assistant Commissioner, Hoshangabad, is transferred to the Nagpur, District.

Mr C A Clarke, Assistant Commissioner, Sambalpur, is transferred to Bilaspur.

Six months' extraordinary leave on medical certificate, without pay, has been granted to Mr C Vincent, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, in extension of the leave previously granted to him.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

"THE motor cradle" is a new American invention it rocks the sleeping infant automatically.

A fashionable young American lady is appearing this summer in a bathing costume which includes hat, gloves to the shoulder, and jewellery!

It does not do to put much money in a veil, for the best lose their stiffness in dramp weather, which unfits them for use. But beware of the cheap variety which you find too stiff at the first; it seems to coarsen as the days go by, and turn to twine; if it was black, it will probably become rusty. An excellent quality of Brussels net holds its own admirably. It gives a softness to the complexion, the other veils do not.

Billiards has become a most popular game among the women of the richer classes, and in the case of several women's clubs and institutes it has lately been proposed to add billiard tables. Some of the women of the higher classes are splendid players—at least, says the great player Peall, whose own daughter though quite a child, is a splendid player—and it is said that the daughters of the Prince of Wales are experts.

Owing to a low and declining birth-rate, which has reached a point where it means an annual loss of some 20,000 of population a year, France (says a medical journal) has resolved to take care of what babies she has. It is the frequent complaint of physician that ignorance or careless parents kill their infant by giving them solid food. It is recited that a mother whose year-old baby died, exclaimed—"I don't know why she died. She was perfectly well this morning. Why, she ate three fried eggs!" A law has been adopted, forbidding anyone to give solid food of and kind to infants under one year without the written authority of a qualified physician. Also the use of long rubber tubes to feeding-bottles is prohibited because of the difficulty of keeping them sterilised.

A great number of people have a fixed idea in their heads that they must not accept hospitality unless they can return it; but this is a most mistaken theory. How many well-to-do folks would be terribly disappointed if their poorer friends steadily refused every invitation to dinner just because they had neither the means nor the accommodation for giving a dinner party in return! Afternoon tea is the happiest institution, for everybody is pleased to meet over this sociable little meal, and it can be made just as pleasant as the most elaborate dinner. To give nice little teas is just as popular a form of hospitality as any other. Moreover, it is a meal to which one can ask a greater number of friends (if the rooms are small) than one where they have to sit formally all round the table.

Many persons (writes a lady correspondent) have noticed the unusual number of women seen in the strets nowadays without gloves. It used to be considered a mark of ill-breeding and want of refinement to go without gloves. To-day to go without gloves is permissible. In trying to discover the reason for this change I traced it to the mannishness which now marks feminine fashions. It was first adopted by the athletic girl, who could not be bothered pulling on and off a pair of gloves a dozen times a day. Then the athletic girl is generally as proud of her browned, firm hands as her mother was of her white, delicate ones. The brown hands of the athletic girl denote no lack of breeding and show no signs of hard work. They are as well kept as those of the woman of ten or twenty years ago.

Mothers are always sure to see that their girls are prettily dressed, for maternal vanity, as a rule, is not self-centred, but is concentrated in fair young daughters, in whom a mother lives over again her own youth. It behoves the daughters then to see that in her care for them the mother should not go shabbily dressed. Let them, at any rate, have as much vanity for their mother as she has for them. If the funds at the disposal of the family for the purposes of dress are not too abundant, then surely it is more fitting that the girls should see their mother is prettily and suitably attired than that their own dresses should be of the newest fashions. Girls have the grace of youth to add a charm even to well-worn and ordinary looking clothes, and for them it is not so important to be handsomely dressed as it is for the mistress of the house.

A great deal is often said about woman's incapability of making up her mind when shopping, about the trouble she gives shop assistants, and so on, but the manager of one of the "largest universal stores" in England holds a very different opinion. Said this gentleman:—"When a woman comes into a shop she knows far better than a man does exactly what she requires, and she sees that she gets it. The man comes in and says, I want so and so, and when various makes and kinds of the article he has asked for are shown to him, he, not having considered his purchase beforehand, is unable to make up his mind, and he bothers about for a long time. Most women frequently and habitually look in to shop windows, but very few men do so. The consequence is that the woman, by seeing the display, makes up her mind what she is going to buy before she even enters the shop at all.

Fashions are brought about in all sorts of queer ways. For instance red sunshades became the rage, according to Worth in the followidg manner. A lady was spending only a very short time in Paris, and she had no suitable gown unpacked to wear at the races which she wished to attend. Accordingly she furbished up an old black gown, and gave the necessary note of colour to her costume by using a brilliant red parasol. To her intense astonishment the flaming sunshade took the fashionable Parisiennes as it were by storm, and for a considerable time afterwards no other colour was really chic. The craze for yellow was the result of Mme. Rachel. out of the kindness of her heart, buying a piece of material of this colour from a poor woman. The great actress considered it an impossible colour and for a time put it aside. Then she had a dress made of it, to wear in one of her favourite parts and it was considered so uncommon and artistic that every one was delighted with it and hastened to imitate it.

There is nothing so beautiful as really artistic surroundings, nor is there any excuse for buying inferior furniture when the leading houses provide for purses great or small. Public taste has been so cultivated of late years that manufacturers have felt the necessity of making pretty things for the million. Those who can afford to have the best, regardless of expense, are provided for, and rare and precious things are looked out for them with care. Some firms have been clever enough to understand that good taste is not confined to the millionaire, even if he often comes to buy. There are many classes who have to be considered—the young married couples with more taste than means, who in a few years will double and treble their income and become really substantial folk; the nouveau riche, who wants his money's worth in show, the American, who buys for the pleasure of buying, but is cuter over his bargains than one would give him credit for; and the "connoisseur," who really loves beauty for its own sake, who worships the golden depths of satinwood, the ruddy hues of Spanish mahogany mellowed by age, and all the quaint old things that are like voices out of the past.

As an instance of this, writes a lady correspondent I may mention some dining-room chairs in a full rich red leather, quite remov d from the searing wax tints which set one's teeth on edge. Sheraton chairs were a worthy specimen of their time, upholstered in handsome brocade. Next to these was a small settee in striped plush, whose modest price fairly astonished me, for it was a modern little gem in its way. I studied grandfathers clocks innumerable from a most monumental affair in carved old English oak with a wonderful set of chimes to a very delightful specimen in old Chippendale with a genuine old dial and Oxford and Cambridge and Westminster chimes of the most melodious tones giving soprano or contralto notes at will. Of carved oak there was no end. Special carvers make copies from old designs a special study. Now that wooden bedsteads are steadily growing in favour we shall have a revival of carved oak bedsteads. A baronial chair copied from the Town Hall at Kings Lynn was very quaint and would suit some golden haired picture beauty to perfection.

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Beware of Substitutes.
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Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.
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WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I L. Purchase very recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"
The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.
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A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.
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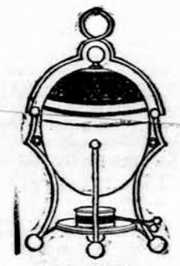

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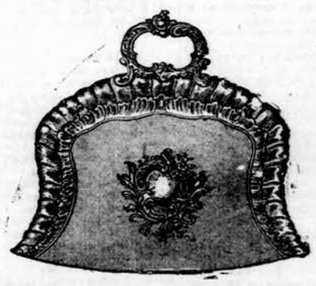

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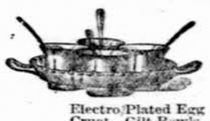

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Each bottle of ***genuine*** **VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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